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WASHINGTON.

The President's Message Vetoing the Southern States Bill.

The Bill Passed Over the Veto by Both Houses.

Continuation of the Debate on the Tax Bill.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, June 25.

True to his nature and to promise, the President to-day returned the Omnibus Reconstruction bill to the House without his signature, and with a brief message reiterating the views so briefly expressed in the veto of the Arkansas bill, which was but a reiteration of the views expressed in previous messages. The House, which was in Committee of the Whole on the Tax bill, at once proceeded to consider the message, which was read, and in less than thirty minutes the bill was passed over the veto—yeas 105, nays 30, the Democrats once more going on the record against reconstruction—a course which will come home to roost before next November with redoubled vengeance. Proceeding to the Senate, the bill was promptly passed there by yeas 35, nays 8, and is therefore the law of the land, and in less than three weeks every one of the States included in the bill will be restored to actual representation on the floor of Congress. A restored Union at the hands of a Republican Congress, despite Executive vetoes and the Democratic Party, will be the tidal wave of success which will carry GRANT and COLFAX on to victory in November. It is not only the most important result of the session, but the most important achievement since the suppression of the rebellion.

THE TAX BILL.

The House to-day again made very satisfactory progress with the Tax bill, and adopted some very important amendments. They struck out the entire bonded warehouse system, and provided for the collection of the tax at the distillery and for a drawback of 50 cents per gallon on all distilled spirits exported. Seven or eight sections of the bill were thus stricken out bodily, and the settlement of the question added much to the progress on the bill. When the sixty-second section was reached a spirited contest sprang up on the provision compelling the withdrawal and payment of tax on all spirits in bond within one hundred days after the passage of the act. It was finally changed so as to require all spirits to be withdrawn and tax paid in six months; if not withdrawn at that time, the Government to sell the same at public sale at not less than the tax, returning any excess over tax and expenses to the owner. Mr. SCHENCK gave notice in the House that they had so far progressed with the Tax bill now under consideration as to give reasons to hope that it would be finished entire before the close of the week. In order that no drawback would occur, he hoped the members would not absent themselves unnecessarily, and thereby prevent the transaction of business. He had, he said, no fault to find with the Democratic members, for they had been very regular in attendance, but he was sorry that it was not in his power to say as much for his friends on the Republican side of the House.

The House was unusually full at the evening session. The tobacco question was taken up immediately and numerous amendments were proposed, but all were voted down by a decided majority, and the Ways and Means Committee was sustained in their rates of 16 and 32 cents. Considerable opposition was made to their recommendations as to the manner of putting up tobacco, but no decisive action was reached.

THE OFFICIAL RECOGNITION OF ARKANSAS.

Gen. SCOFIELD, as Secretary of War, to-day officially notified Gen. GRANT of the passage of the Arkansas bill, and the admission of her representatives, and Gen. GRANT will to-morrow officially inform Gen. MCDOWELL of that fact. Instructions will also be at once issued turning over the government of Arkansas to the civil authorities, and withdrawing military authority everywhere except where it may be absolutely necessary to aid the local civil authority in resuming its sway.

MEMBERS FROM FLORIDA.

Col. S. W. OSBORNE, Senator elect from Florida, arrived here to-day. It is expected that the other members of the Florida Congressional Delegation will arrive before Monday of next week, and they will at once present their credentials, though they may not be admitted until Congress is officially notified of the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, which must come through the President and be filed in the State Department. The North Carolina Legislature meets to-morrow, and will at once ratify the Amendment.

MINISTER TO AUSTRIA.

The President created another sensation to-day by nominating Collector SMYTHE, of New-York, as Minister to Austria. The chances of his confirmation are not good, if the expressions of certain Senators on the subject to-day are any criterion of the views of the rest.

MARRIAGE OF SENATOR HENDERSON.

Senator HENDERSON was married to-day at the National Hotel to Miss MARY FOOTE, daughter of Judge FOOTE, of the Board of Appeals of the United States Patent Office, and niece of the late Ex-Senator FOOTE, of Vermont. Discarding that minuteness of detail, which must be as offensive to the parties interested as to good taste, it is simply sufficient to say that the wedding was one of the most brilliant that ever occurred in Washington, that the attendance was very large and very distinguished, comprising the leading representatives of society here from the President down; that the decorations and all the other concomitants were of the most elaborate character and in the most excellent taste; that the bridal gifts were of the richest description and in the greatest profusion; that the bride looked as handsome as she is graceful and good, and that the happy party left at 4:30 P. M., for Philadelphia and Cape May, where they will spend a few days, when the Senator will return to his duties.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, June 25.

THE COLLECTION OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

It has been brought to the notice of the Secretary of the Treasury that in some cases revenue agents, inspectors and special agents of the Treasury Department, both in the Internal Revenue and the Customs, and other persons representing themselves to be such officers, collect from individuals moneys in the name and on behalf of the United States. The Secretary, in a circular just issued, says:

"It is the general policy of the Revenue laws that all collections of public moneys should be made by bonded officers of the United States specially authorized and empowered to perform that duty. Collectors and their Deputies in both the Internal Revenue and Customs are generally the only proper officers to make collections under those laws. This rule extends to all sources of revenue, including fines, penalties and forfeitures, and moneys arising therefrom and moneys tendered in lieu of them as in compromise of any claim in behalf of the United States. Even District-Attorneys are not authorized officers to whom public revenue should be paid. Where a payment is made into Court, it should be either to the Marshal of the district, or his authorized deputy, or to the Clerk of the Court, as the case may be. Parties paying money to the United States are warned to see beforehand that the officer to whom they pay the same is authorized to collect it, and if not known to be so authorized, they should require his authority to be produced, and should, in every instance, take a proper receipt. All powers to make collections, exercised by officers or agents of the Treasury Department, or persons professing to be such, whether expressed in terms or claimed by construction, irrespective of the source whence derived, unless conferred by some specific provision of law setting forth the character of the officer and his duties, and empowering him to make collections of public money, are hereby revoked and annulled; and if any case should hereafter arise where the public interest shall appear to require that collection be made by other than a Collector or his Deputy, special application for the necessary authority must be made to the Secretary of the Treasury, and in no case will it be granted, unless the circumstances are such as to render any other course impracticable."

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has pardoned the following named persons: GEO. W. WALLINGFORD, convicted in the United States District Court, of Kentucky, of a violation of the Internal Revenue laws, and sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment and fined $10. He was pardoned on the recommendation of the United States Attorney, of the district, Hon. GARRETT DAVIS, the Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, and the Assessor of the District. JOHN H. MCBROYER, convicted of a similar offence in the same Court, was pardoned upon the recommendation of the District-Attorney and the Senators from that State.

THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

The Omnibus Southern States Admission bill having become a law, the Governor of Georgia, who is now here, will forthwith issue his proclamation for the meeting of the Legislature of that State on the 4th of July.

THE MURDER OF MR. ASHBURN IN GEORGIA.

The President has sent an officer to Atlanta to inquire into all the facts and circumstances which led to the arrest of certain citizens of Georgia charged with being concerned in the murder of Mr. ASHBURN at Columbus, and who are now in jail at Atlanta.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. L. H. Pelouze has been ordered to Camp Hamilton and Norfolk, Va., on inspection duty, after which he is to return to his duties in the War Department.

Brevet Col. S. D. Sturgis, Sixth Cavalry, has been detailed for duty as a member of the Board to retire disabled officers, convened in New-York Sept. 21, 1867.

The order of the War Department dismissing from service Lieut. Henry Hubliitzell, of the Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteers, has been revoked, and he is honorably discharged.

Brevet Col. T. Wilson, Commissioner of Subsistence, has been ordered to proceed to Carlisle Barracks and make an inspection of the Subsistence Department at that post, by command of Gen. GRANT.

A General Order has been issued from the War Department stating that enlisted men who may dispose of or lose through their own carelessness metalic cartridges for breech-loading arms, will hereafter have charged against them on the muster rolls six cents for each and every cartridge so lost or disposed of.

Surgeon Wm. Maxwell Wood has been ordered to duty as President, and Surgeons David Harlan and Phillip Lonsdale as members of a board to examine candidates for admission to the Naval Academy.

The following engineers have been honorably discharged from the naval service: Acting Third Assistants E. G. Schwartz, E. Collins and A. F. Donegan.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 25.

The Senate met at 2 o'clock P. M., and after some unimportant business,

Mr. THAYER offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate what amount of Government supplies belonging to the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Department, was lost on the Missouri River below Omaha, Nebraska, in transit, by the sinking or other injury of the steamers, during 1866, 1867, and 1868. Adopted.

REMOVAL OF CERTAIN CAUSES FROM STATE COURTS.

Mr. EDMUNDS called up the bill providing for the removal of certain causes from State Courts to United States Courts.

The question was on a substitute by the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. DAVIS asked that the bill be laid over until Senators can examine it.

Mr. EDMUNDS explained that it simply enables United States officers or Marshals to remove causes in which they are sued, from the State to the United States Courts.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, the bill was laid aside, and the order of the day, the Legislative Appropriation bill, was again taken up.

The question was on the amendment offered by Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, appropriating $150,000 for temporary clerks for the Treasury Department, and providing that the Secretary of the Treasury may classify the same.

Mr. HOWE contended that the business resulting from the war, because of which this temporary force had been provided, is permanent, not temporary, and, therefore, additional clerks, if required, should be provided by law.

Mr. SHERMAN read an official statement showing the number of temporary clerks employed in each of the offices.

After further remarks from Mr. HOWE the amendment was agreed to; yeas 26, nays 14, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cattell, Cole, Corbett, Cragin, Davis, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Johnson, McDonald, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Patterson of Tennessee, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Sumner, Van Winkle, Vickers, Williams, Wilson, Yates—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Cameron, Chandler, Conkling, Conness, Drake, Ferry, Howe, McCreery, Nye, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Stewart, Thayer, Trumbull—14.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO MESSAGE.

At this point, 3:05 o'clock, veto of the "Omnibus bill," so-called, came over from the House. It was read, and the question being: "Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the objections of the President?"

Mr. DAVIS rose and said: Mr. President, I cannot refrain from expressing my approbation of the heroism with which the President has uniformly acted in his public capacity. Since my first election as a Senator from Kentucky, I have never known a man more faithfully and honestly devoted to the great principles of the Constitution than ANDREW JOHNSON. I never have known any man intrusted with power and patronage who used it so singly with a view to the public good, according to his judgment, and with as little purpose to promote his personal or party interest. When I review the course of ANDREW JOHNSON in resisting secession and in promoting the return of the Government of the United States and the Union in that darkest hour of its peril, how he braved and breasted the popular storm of indignation in the whole section of the country in which he lived, the steadiness with which he adhered to his position, and afterward, when he discovered that the party with whom he was acting, who elevated him to the second office within their gift, were turning their power and the Government for the overthrow of the Constitution of his country and the liberties of the people, that he heroically separated from that party and resisted its aggressions upon the Constitution as firmly, as perseveringly as he had resisted the efforts of Secessionists to produce a separation of the Union. When I review in both of these exigences of our country, I regard him, Sir, as the greatest historical character of his age, and I doubt not that the impartial pen of history will so record it. He will tower high above many a man in civil or military life who has figured in this great passage of our country's history, in my judgment. I honor his courage, I admire his patriotism, I revere the signal purity with which his administration has been conducted. No man's hands are more spotless who has distributed over the country the amount of patronage with which he has been charged. He is now about to close his political career. I cannot permit this occasion to pass by without expressing to him the deep thanks of an American citizen, at least, for the veto messages of these various unconstitutional acts of Congress with which he has enriched the civil history of his country.

The Senate then passed the Omnibus bill over the President's veto by a vote of 35 to 8.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill was continued.

Mr. SHERMAN offered the following amendment from the Committee on Finance as an additional section:

"That all acts or parts of acts authorizing the publication of the debates in Congress are hereby repealed from and after the 4th day of March next, and the Joint Committee on Printing is hereby authorized and required to invite proposals for publication of the actual proceedings and debates in Congress upon a plan and specifications to be previously published by them; and shall also ascertain the cost of such publication by the Superintendent of Public Printing, and shall report as soon as practicable such proposals and estimate of cost, together with a bill to provide for the publication of the debates and proceedings of Congress."

Mr. SHERMAN said the amendment was in pursuance of the notice given in 1867 of the proposed discontinuance of the *Globe* contract. The Committee had not sufficient information to determine whether the work would be done better or cheaper by making a new arrangement with the *Globe*, by having the work done in the Government Printing Office, or by authorizing proposals for it. He thought the present arrangement necessarily burdensome to the public, and that a better contract could be made even with the publishers of the *Globe*, and in his opinion the work should be done under the Government, though on that point they had not sufficient information. The Committee on Printing could report next session.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought the subject too important to be sprung upon the Senate without any consideration. The Senator, if he did not know whether any improvement could be made, had better make inquiries before he sought to repeal existing laws. It would be better for the Committee on Printing to first ascertain whether a more advantageous arrangement can be made for the publication of the debates. He regarded the Appropriation bill as a strange place for the insertion of such a measure from the Committee on Finance. As well might he (Mr. TRUMBULL) move the insertion of some of the numerous bills pending before the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SHERMAN replied that it might be inferred from the Senator's remarks that the Finance Committee had been taking a snap judgment, but had he known the facts he would not make such a statement. Mr. SHERMAN read the act of 1867 providing for the abrogation of the contract with the *Globe* at the expiration of two years. He said the result would be that if no provision should be made next session for the publication of the debates, they would find themselves at the beginning of the following session in such a situation that the publishers of the *Globe* would not know whether to go on or not. The Committee of Finance had therefore after consultation with the Committee on Printing and the Committee on Appropriations, and after full consideration, reported this amendment to the Senate on the second day of this month and sent it to the Committee on Appropriations by whom it had been considered. Instead of springing it upon the Senate in pursuance of notice then given, it was now offered. He contended that a better bargain could be made with the publishers of the *Globe*, and abuses would be corrected. The Committee did not undertake to pronounce upon the question themselves, but left it to the Joint Committee on Printing. He was prepared to say that several propositions would be submited to that Committee by men willing to contract for the work. No doubt the *Globe* publishers would be willing to largely reduce the contract price; but probably it would be found that the work could be better done at the Government Printing Office.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the law of March 2, 1867, did not abrogate the contract, but simply gave the notice required before it could be abrogated. The question was whether it should now be abrogated, and he thought it would be striking in the dark to repeal these laws now without examining to see whether it was necessary. He moved to strike out the first three lines of the amendment which repeals the laws in question, saying that even after the abrogation other legislation would be necessary, so that this might also be left until it was determined to be necessary.

Mr. SHERMAN repeated that it was certain that the Government could do better than to adhere to the present contract, and that therefore it was proper to abrogate it.

Mr. TRUMBULL proceeded to reiterate that it need not be decided to-day, nor until it is known whether the work can be best done in the Government Printing Office, by the *Globe* publishers or others. It might turn out, he said, that the present was the best mode of publication they could get.

Mr. MORTON was in favor of the amendment. In his opinion all Government printing should be done in the Government Printing Office instead of having it done partly there, a part at the Treasury Department, a part at the *Globe* office and he believed elsewhere. He was informed that the work of the *Globe* would be done at very much less than the present rates by contract.

Mr. TRUMBULL's amendment was rejected and the Committee amendment was adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN then offered the following amendment from the same Committee:

"That section 10 of an act entitled an act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes, approved March 2, 1867, shall not be so construed as to authorize the publication of any advertisements, notices, proposals, laws or proclamations by the newspapers in the District of Columbia selected, unless such advertisements, notices, proposals, laws or proclamations are delivered by the proper head of a Department to such newspaper for publication in accordance with law, and the rates of compensation for such printing shall not exceed the rates paid for similar printing under existing laws."

Mr. SHERMAN said the act of 1867, in question, having authorized the Clerk of the House of Representatives to designate two newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, he selected the *Morning Chronicle* and *Evening Star*, of this City, and a subsequent act authorized the publication in these papers, and they now assumed the right to publish Government advertisements in any part of the United States, whether in regard to contracts at Santa Fé or post routes in Arizona. The Comptroller of the Treasury Department had refused to pay some of these bills, on the ground that it could not have been intended by Congress, while they contended, on the other hand, that they had a right to publish all advertisements of the Government. He moved to amend the amendment, by further requiring that the publication should be deemed necessary by the Department.

Mr. CONNESS feared that the additional amendment would confer too much discretion upon the heads of departments, and allow them to exercise it in a damaging manner for these papers, on account of political feeling.

Mr. SHERMAN replied that those papers were authorized to print all the advertisements proper to be published here.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, was also of opinion that no discretion would be conferred upon the heads of departments by this amendment to advertise in other papers.

Mr. EDMUNDS quoted the laws bearing on the subject, and argued that under them these papers could only publish what was required by law to be published in the District of Columbia. He, too, was of opinion that the amendment conferred absolute discretion on the heads of departments.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, moved to amend accordingly, by inserting after the word "law," the words "and required to be published in the District of Columbia." Not agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to further amend the amendment by adding at the end the following:

And no advertisements whatever in any newspaper published in the District of Columbia shall be paid for by any disbursing officer or allowed by any accounting officer unless published in pursuance of the several acts named in this section.

Mr. SHERMAN said advertisements had been published in the *Intelligencer* and other papers here, contrary to the intention of the law. This was for the purpose of putting them off.

Mr. CAMERON proposed to repeal the laws authorizing the selection of two newspapers here, by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, saying the two designated had received some $40,000 apiece for this advertising, much of which was for mules to be bought in Idaho, or for contracts for a fort in Arizona or New-Mexico, and many of the advertisements published after the transaction was complete. He thought it time to make a change. The Clerk of the House had too much to do without this.

Mr. EDMUNDS subsequently offered a substitute for the section, substantially the same but intended to make its provisions more effectual, which was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the same Committee, offered the following:

That from and after the 30th day of June, 1868, the annual salaries of the Comptrollers of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Customs shall be $4,500 each; of the Solicitor, the Auditors, the Register and the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, $4,000 each, and the additional amount necessary to pay the increase of salaries provided for by this section, be, and the same is hereby appropriated.

He said the salaries were increased about one thousand each. Some of them were fixed in 1799 at $3,000, and had remained so since. These gentlemen were some of the most important officers of the Government, and upon their integrity more depended than anything else.

Mr. CAMERON opposed the amendment. This was not the time to raise salaries, and he had applications for employment every day from people that would be glad to get the position. The most unfortunate men in the world were those who came to Washington seeking Government employment.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said while he was about as stringent on the subject of economy as any one, he did not believe in saving the cheese parings and throwing away the cheese. He also testified to the high character and valuable services of the officers interested.

Mr. CORBETT also added his testimony in their favor.

Mr. NYE said if any one man in the Department worked more than any other, and was entitled to an increase, it was the Commissioner of the General Land Office, with a salary of $2,000 a year.

Mr. SHERMAN had no objection to an amendment including that officer, if reported by the Committee of Public Lands.

Mr. CONNESS moved to include in the amendment the words "and the Commissioner of the General Land Office."

Mr. CONKLING reminded the Senate of the rule requiring such amendments to be noticed one day previous.

Mr. STEWART subsequently gave the requisite notice.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the same Committee, offered a further amendment, giving night watchmen at the Treasury Department $900 instead of $720. He said every one of them was a wounded soldier.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to include the night watchmen in all the departments.

Mr. SHERMAN supposed they already received it, but could not tell whether it might not add a large sum to the appropriation.

Mr. CHANDLER's amendment was rejected, and the Committee's amendment was adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the same Committee, moved to amend by inserting the following: "And after June 30, 1868, the annual salary of the Assistant Treasurer at Charleston shall be $4,000." He explained that it increases the salary from $2,500, because of increased labor. It was agreed to.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, by instruction of the Committee on Naval Affairs, moved to amend by inserting "for Solicitor and Naval Judge-Advocate General $3,500." He said the office would otherwise expire.

After some debate the amendment was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. CAMERON, from the Committee on Agriculture, the appropriation for the grounds around the agricultural buildings was increased $5,000, and the appropriation for seeds decreased by the same amount.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill to provide for the erection of a building for a Post Office and United States Court in the City of New-York, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

On motion, at 5:45, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MYERS presented a petition of S. A. CLARK and others, carpet weavers of Philadelphia, complaining of the depression of industry and praying for such increase of protective duties as will serve manufactures and restore prosperity to the country, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, presented a remonstrance of 1,600 legal voters of New-England, New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania against the extension of HOWE's sewing-machine patent, which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. MOORHEAD presented a petition of the owners of the bituminous coal mines, in Pennsylvania, against any reduction of the duty on coal, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

A large number of Senate bills were taken from the Speaker's table, and referred to the Committee of Commerce.

THE IMPRISONMENT OF FENIANS.

Mr. VAN WYCK offered a resolution calling on the President for a variety of information in reference to the arrest, trial and imprisonment in Great Britain of naturalized citizens. Which was adopted.

GOLD PAYMENTS.

Mr. LOGAN asked to have taken from the Speaker's table and passed the Senate bill relating to contracts payable in coin.

Mr. COBB objected.

ADDITIONAL ADJUTANT-GENERALS.

Mr. JOHNSON introduced a bill to add to the service three Adjutant-Generals. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

OUR INDIAN POLICY.

Mr. JULIAN presented a memorial from white settlers in Colorado and Dakota Territories, praying for the abolition of military posts, and for other reforms of the Indian policy. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

PENSIONS GRANTED.

On motion of Mr. BENJAMIN, the Senate amendment to the House bill, giving a pension of $15 to O. A. KECK, of the Third Missouri Cavalry, was taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

Mr. HOLMAN introduced, and asked to have put on its passage, a bill giving a pension of fifty dollars a month to Mrs. SARAH HACKLEMAN, whose husband, Brig.-Gen. HACKLEMAN, fell at Corinth.

Objection being made to its passage, the bill was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

ILLINOIS JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

On motion, the Senate amendment to the House bill amendatory of the act dividing Illinois into two judicial districts, was taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

THE TAX BILL.

Mr. SCHENCK said that he desired, before resuming the consideration of the tax bill, to make a brief statement. They had now reached the 61st section of the bill, within two or three pages of the half, and it might be considered that more than half had been disposed of, as that included the whisky sections, which always provoked discussion. He greatly desired, on public account, which every one would understand, to have the bill finished during the present week. He hoped it would be finished to-morrow. One of the great obstacles in the progress of disposing of the bill was the want of a quorum, and especially was that the case in the evening sessions. If it should occur again, he supposed it would be his duty to insist on driving the call of the House through. He hoped there would be no occasion for it. He appealed earnestly and respectfully to members, and especially to Republican members, to attend to their duties. There had been no factious opposition whatever to the bill; nothing but fair treatment so far as the Democratic side of the House was concerned. It was time that the Democratic members had sustained amendments that were in accordance with the views of the Committee, but whenever they had voted on amendments, or had offered amendments, there had been nothing manifested like a disposition to do so for the purpose of a general defeat of the bill; he did not know that there was, on the part of any one, an intention of that kind. He thought he might especially say to his political friends, that it was proper for them to be in regular attendance, not only for their own sense of duty, but because it was due to the members who did attend regularly. He had been surprised last evening to find so many members indisposed, and he trusted there would be a better sanitary condition hereafter.

The House then, at 12:45, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Tax bill, the question being on Mr. PRICE's amendment to add to section 50 a proviso that no distilled spirits shall be removed from the distillery warehouse until the tax provided for in this act shall have been paid, anything contained in any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

The vote was taken and the amendment was adopted—68 to 38.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to amend by striking out the words "as hereinafter provided," (to which Mr. PRICE's amendment had been attached, and the striking out of which would annul the vote just taken.)

A discussion arose covering the same general grounds over which the discussion last night had traveled. As to the effect of Mr. PRICE's amendment in destroying the export trade in alcohol and rum, and as to the relative degrees of fraud to which the drawback system and the transportation in the bond system would expose the Government. The discussion was participated in by Messrs. SCHENCK, PRICE and PAINE.

Finally Mr. SCHENCK's amendment was rejected by a vote of 34 to 77.

Mr. BUTLER moved to strike out section 51, (regulating the warehouse system,) because the vote taken on Mr. PRICE's amendment rendered the section useless. He said: We of the Atlantic coast have sat here and seen you strike down our shipping interests by a vote of 85 to 45, and now you have cast a vote which strikes down one of the largest items of our export trade.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois—To whom does the gentleman refer as "you"? His own colleague (HOOPER) voted against that bill.

Mr. BUTLER—I observed that most of the opposition votes came from the West, but I say that the head can live as long as the legs, and the body, under any legislation that you choose to put on. This is not a mere question of how many gallons of spirits can be exported; it is the question of how much that export trade brings back; how it settles your balance of trade; how much your commerce is injured; you get from 150 to 180 millions in gold each year from your external trade, and you propose to strike that down under the insane hope of getting something out of whisky. You propose to strike down that which is certain for that which is uncertain, the future depending on the honesty of ANDREW JOHNSON, and if there be anything more uncertain than that on God's footstool, I would like to know what it is. That is the only hope you have; that is what you are doing, and I want it fully and distinctly understood. Great Britain gives a bounty on her foreign export trade in spirits, and she has had some reputation for commercial sagacity in legislation, and we here, with only thirteen millions of revenue from whisky, external and internal, able to be collected, strike down, by a single vote, an export trade which brings you in gold half that amount mediately and immediately, as can be demonstrated by statistics. The question is whether our country can get along and pay its debts in that way. The question is whether you are not throwing away every substance while you grasp the shadow; whether you are not killing the goose that lays the golden eggs, in some insane hope of finding a mass of gold in the crop.

Mr. ALLISON expressed the opinion that if the amendment adopted on the motion of Mr. PRICE was to stand the section might as well be struck out. There were several sections of the bill, all of which were affected by the proposition of the gentleman from Iowa, and which should also be struck out.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, inquired whether the Committee of Ways and Means were opposed to incorporating any system of drawbacks in the bill, and whether it would not be wiser for that Committee to propose a system of exports than to ask the House to strike out those sections.

Mr. ALLISON said he did not know what the proposition of the Committee would be. For himself he looked upon the system of drawbacks as opening wide the door to fraud.

Mr. JUDD, referring to the remarks of Mr. BUTLER, said that gentleman seemed to charge upon the West a desire to destroy the business of exportation. On that point he (Mr. BUTLER) was entirely mistaken; they only desired the export to be regulated in such a manner that it should not be the means of defrauding the Government out of its revenue. When the gentleman from Massachusetts (BUTLER) said that the proposition would substantially affect $180,000,000 of revenue derived from exports, he exaggerated entirely the importance of distilled spirits in the economy of exportation. It was for the friends of the export trade to decide a method by which, after the internal tax had been paid, and when the article was really exported a drawback could be obtained. If they prepared such a system he would vote for it. The West was not for striking down any portion of the industrial interests of the country. After further discussion by Messrs. SCHENCK, LOGAN, FARNSWORTH and ALLISON, the motion to strike out the 1st section was rejected.

Mr. BOUTWELL moved as a substitute for the 51st section a provision allowing a drawback of 60 cents a gallon on exported alcohol and rum, and made an argument in support of the motion.

Messrs. BECK and HARLAN opposed the motion, and Mr. GRISWOLD supported it.

Mr. MOORHEAD moved to reduce the drawback from 60 to 50 cents. Agreed to—62 to 42.

Mr. BOUTWELL's substitute for the 51st section was then agreed to.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, sections 52 and 53 were struck out.

No amendment was made to section 54, which simply provides for the withdrawal of spirits from warehouses.

Sections 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60 and 61 were stricken out. Section 62 having been read, which provides that all distilled spirits in any bonded warehouse shall, within one hundred days after the passage of the act, be withdrawn from such warehouse, and the taxes paid on the same, Mr. SCHENCK stated that he would, at the proper time, move an amendment requiring whisky in bond to pay a special tax of $4 per barrel.

Mr. O'NEILL moved to strike out section 62, and made an argument to prove how unjust it was to persons who had honestly invested in the whisky in bonded warehouses to require them to pay the tax within a hundred days.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO OF THE OMNIBUS BILL.

Without disposing of the section the Committee rose, and the Speaker presented the message of the President vetoing the act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida to a representation in Congress.

The message having been read, the Speaker stated the question to be, Will the House on consideration agree to the passage of this bill?

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, moved the previous question.

Mr. ROBINSON inquired whether it was in order to move that the message be printed and laid over for further consideration.

The Speaker replied that it would be if the previous questions were not seconded.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, would state for the information of the gentleman from New-York, that there was not a word of news in the whole message. [Laughter.] The vote was taken and resulted—yeas 105, nays 30; a strict party vote.

The Speaker stated that two-thirds having voted in the affirmative, the bill was again passed, and would be transmitted, with the objections of the President, to the Senate for similar reconsideration.

LIFE-SAVING APPARATUS.

The Speaker announced that members were invited to visit a life-saving apparatus to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

THE DEMOCRATIC PROTEST.

Mr. BUTLER moved a resolution to print 20,000 copies of the protest of the Democratic members of the House against the admission of the Representatives from Arkansas.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said he hoped the gentleman would increase the number to 50,000.

Mr. BUTLER agreed.—I move its reference to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. ROBINSON—Make it 100,000.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—And ask the Committee to report it back at once, so that we may have the protest for distribution.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Printing.

THE TAX BILL.

The House again went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the Tax bill, the question being on Mr. O'NEILL's motion to strike out the 61st section, which requires the taxes on whisky in bonded warehouses to be paid within one hundred days.

Mr. O'NEILL modified his motion, and moved the following substitute for the section:

"All distilled spirits in any bonded warehouse shall, on and after the passage of this act, pay, in addition to the taxes unpaid on the same, one per cent. a month on the amount of said tax while remaining in any bonded warehouse, as aforesaid."

The proposition gave rise to a long discussion, the section being opposed by Messrs. O'Neill, Kelley, Covode, Ingersoll and Beck, and defended by Messrs. Schenck, Mullins, Maynard, Logan and Allison.

Mr. KELLEY moved to amend the section by extending to six months the time for paying the tax on whisky in bonded warehouses.

Mr. EGGLESTON favored the proposition of Mr. KELLY.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, proposed that one half of the distilled spirits now on hand in bonded warehouses shall be withdrawn in one hundred days, half of the remainder within sixty days thereafter, and the balance within sixty days thereafter; provided that the act shall work no remission of the tax on distilled spirits already manufactured.

Mr. PRUYN asked Mr. STEVENS what he meant by the proviso. Did he mean to collect the $2 a gallon.

Mr. STEVENS said he did not; but if there was a tax of $2 assessed on whisky removed, and on which the tax was not collected, he feared that the passage of this bill might be a remission of the whole of the tax. He wished to provide against that by way of precaution.

The question was taken on the amendment, and it was rejected.

The question was then taken on Mr. KELLEY's amendment, extending the time for paying taxes on whisky in bonded warehouses to six months, and it was agreed to—yeas 53, nays 48.

The question was then taken on Mr. O'NEILL's substitute for the 62d section, and it was rejected.

Mr. STEWART moved to add to the section a proviso that the spirits forfeited shall be sold or disposed of for the benefit of the United States in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. Agreed to.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved to add a provision that it shall be sold at a public sale, and to the highest bidder, for cash. Rejected.

The section, as amended, reads as follows:

SECTION 62. That all distilled spirits in any bonded warehouse shall, within six months after the passage of this act, be withdrawn from such warehouse, and the taxes paid on the same; and the casks or packages containing said spirits shall be marked and stamped, and be subject in all respects to the same requirements as if manufactured after the passage of this act; and any distilled spirits remaining in any bonded warehouse for a period of more than six months after the passage of this act, shall be forfeited to the United States, and shall be sold or disposed of for the benefit of the same, in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

No amendments were offered to sections 63 or 64, requiring returns to be made by owners of spirits not in bonded warehouses exceeding fifty gallons in quantity.

Section 65, imposing special taxes, having been reached, Mr. SCHENCK, by instructions of the Committee on Ways and Means, moved to add to the first paragraph (which refers to distillers) a provision that a tax of $4 a barrel shall be collected from the owner of the distilled spirits, to be paid on the withdrawal thereof from the bonded warehouse.

Mr. PAINE sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from a Milwaukee firm giving arguments and facts against that proposition.

Mr. BOUTWELL moved to impose also an additional tax of three and a half cents per gallon. Rejected.

Mr. SCHENCK's amendment was then agreed to.

Mr. BOUTWELL proposed to allow on exported rum and alcohol an additional drawback of 13½ cents a gallon, and argued that the difference between 63½ cents (the estimated aggregate tax on whisky) and the 50 cents which the Committee had voted to-day to allow as a drawback would destroy the export trade in spirits.

Mr. PRICE opposed the proposition.

Mr. BUTLER supported it.

Mr. SHELLABARGER replied to a constitutional argument suggested by Mr. BOUTWELL.

The vote was taken on Mr. BOUTWELL's amendment, and it was rejected.

The Committee then, at 4:30 o'clock, took a recess until 7:30.

EVENING SESSION.

The Committee of the Whole resumed at 7:30 o'clock consideration of the Tax bill, section 65, page 84.

Mr. KOONTZ moved to amend the paragraph relating to distillers by making it read: "Distillers producing twenty-five (instead of fifty) barrels, or less, of distilled spirits within the year, shall pay $100," (instead of $200,) which was rejected.

No amendment was made to the paragraphs relating to rectifiers of distilled spirits and compounders of liquors.

Mr. STEWART moved to strike out the paragraph taxing retail liquor dealers, which was rejected.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to increase the tax in that paragraph by taxing retail liquor dealers whose annual sales do not exceed $500, $20; over $500, $50; over $1,250, $100; over $2,500, $200; and $40 for every additional $1,000, which was rejected.

Mr. CARY moved to except druggists and apothecaries from the tax on retail liquor dealers.

Mr. SCHENCK said the amendment was unnecessary, as druggists and apothecaries were not included.

Mr. ELDRIDGE opposed Mr. CARY's amendment, saying that apothecaries' stores were the places where hypocrites went to sponge on their friends for drinks. He was opposed to all discrimination in their favor.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved to strike out the provision allowing allowing peddlers to sell liquors and charging them with the special tax of wholesale or retail liquor dealers. He was opposed to allowing peddlers to carry on the trade.

Mr. SCHENCK said the difficulty was that the Supreme Court had decided that Congress could not prevent such sales.

Mr. INGERSOLL withdrew the amendment.

Mr. STEWART moved to amend the paragraph by taxing only sales of distilled spirits manufactured in the United States, which was rejected.

Mr. STEWART moved to amend the paragraph by making the tax of $25 on retail liquor dealers apply only to those whose annual sales exceed $7,500, instead of $2,500, and so on in proportion. He reminded the House that liquor dealers in New-York paid $250 a year local license. Rejected.

The paragraph in relation to retail liquor dealers stands as follows:

Retail liquor dealers, whose annual sales do not exceed $2,500, shall each pay $25; if exceeding $2,500, and not exceeding $5,000, shall each pay $50; if exceeding $5,000, and not exceeding $10,000, shall each pay $100; if exceeding $10,000, and not exceeding $20,000, shall each pay $200, and if exceeding $20,000, shall each pay $1,000. Every person who sells or offers for sale distilled spirits, wines or malt liquors in less quantities than one quart at a time, or in any quantity to be drank at the place, or on the premises where they are sold, shall be regarded as a retail liquor dealer; and any peddler who sells, or offers for sale distilled spirits, fermented liquors or wines, shall pay in addition to his special tax as a peddler, the special tax of a wholesale or retail liquor dealer, according to the amount of his sales.

Mr. ROBINSON moved to double the limits of annual sales of retail liquor dealers, which was rejected.

No amendments were made to the paragraphs relating to wholesale liquor dealers, manufacturers of stills, or dealers in leaf tobacco.

Mr. WOODWARD moved to add to the paragraph relating to dealers in tobacco, a provision that manufacturers of and dealers in tobacco shall have the right to sell the same in parcels, by samples or otherwise, in all the States subject to the payment of State tax or license.

Mr. MULLINS opposed the amendment on constitutional grounds, and it was rejected.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to amend the paragraph relating to dealers in tobacco, by exempting from taxation those whose sales do not exceed $500, which was rejected.

Mr. ROBINSON moved to amend the paragraph by providing that hotel and tavern keepers, &c., shall not be required to pay tax on tobacco or cigars, which was rejected.

Mr. PRICE moved a proviso to the paragraph relating to liquor dealers, that the payment of any special license shall not authorize the business to be carried on contrary to State or Municipal law.

Mr. SCHENCK objected to the amendment as being general legislation and already in the general law.

The Chairman overruled the objection.

The amendment was agreed to by 50 to 49 votes.

Mr. COBURN moved to amend the paragraph relating to dealers in tobacco, by exempting from the tax those whose annual sales do not exceed $100, which was agreed to.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to strike out the paragraph relating to distillers, which was rejected.

Section 66, imposing taxes on tobacco and snuff, was read.

It imposes a tax of 32 cents a pound on snuff, 32 cents on all chewing tobacco, and 16 cents on all smoking tobacco.

Mr. MEYERS moved to amend by making the tax on all chewing and on all smoking tobacco 24 cents a pound, which was rejected.

Mr. GRAVELLY moved to make the tax on all chewing tobacco 10 cents a pound. He argued that double the amount of tax would be collected at 10 cents than at 32 cents.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. PHELPS moved to reduce the tax to 15 cents, which was rejected.

Mr. CARY moved to reduce the tax on smoking tobacco to 12 cents a pound, which was rejected.

No further amendment was offered to section 66. Section 67 regulates the modes in which tobacco and snuff shall be put up and prepared for sale.

Mr. O'NEILL moved to strike out the paragraph regulating the package of snuff. Rejected.

Mr. ROBINSON moved to strike out the clause which allows fine-cut chewing tobacco to be put up in wooden packages of 10, 20, 40, 60 pounds each, so as to restrict it to packages of ¼, 1, 2, 4, 8 and 16 ounces only. Rejected.

Mr. MYERS moved to add to the packages of chewing tobacco packages containing three and six dozen of the small packages.

Messrs. SCHENCK and ALLISON opposed the amendment, and Mr. BROOKS advocated it.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to strike out packages of 20, 40 and 60 pounds, allowing only wooden packages of 10 pounds. He argued that those large packages, on which the only evidence of the tax being paid was their being stamped, would facilitate frauds.

Mr. LOGAN opposed the amendment, and argued that the opposition to these large Western packages came from a few firms in New-York like LORILLARDS and others, who did an immense trade in tin-foil packages, and wanted to keep the whole trade in their own hands.

Mr. GARFIELD deprecated the practice of charging members with representing some particular interest. He had never heard of those firms in New-York, and he desired to inform the gentleman (Mr. LOGAN) that he represented no house here or elsewhere, and that he did not intend to submit to be told that he was a partisan of any special interest. That was not the way to argue questions.

Mr. LOGAN expressed himself as very much astonished at the manner of the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. GARFIELD.) He had certainly not accused him of being the attorney of anybody, nor had he said anything that should cause him to become so sensitive. The gentleman could not have misunderstood him unless he desired to do so. He had made no remark to offend the most sensitive person, unless he desired to become offended.

Mr. GRISWOLD supported the amendment offered by Mr. GARFIELD.

Messrs. JUDD and PILE opposed it.

Mr. SCHENCK defended the action of the Committee on Ways and Means, and stated that the provisions reported on this subject were the result of a conference and agreement between the representatives of the trade who held a Convention in Washington last Winter.

Finally debate was closed, and the vote taken on Mr. GARFIELD's amendment, which was rejected.

Section 68, regulating the duties, &c., of tobacco manufacturers, was read.

Messrs. O'NEILL and MYERS offered amendments, which were rejected.

No amendments were made to any of the sections from 69 to 108, which contain rules and regulations to govern the manufacture of and dealing in tobacco, snuff and cigars.

This disposed of all the sections in the bill that relate to whisky or tobacco, leaving only the sections in relation to banks and bankers to be disposed of. Those occupy only five printed pages.

Mr. PIKE proposed a tax of ten per cent. on the interest on United States bonds, but said he would withdraw it until the section came under discussion to-morrow.

The Committee then, at 11:15 o'clock, rose and the House adjourned.

The President's Message Vetoing the Bill Providing for the Admission of the Southern States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, June 25.

The following message was sent to the House of Representatives this afternoon:

To the House of Representatives:

In returning to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, a bill entitled "An act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida to representation in Congress," I do not deem it necessary to state at length the reasons which constrain me to withhold my approval. I do not, therefore, undertake at this time to reopen the discussion upon the grave constitutional questions involved in the act of March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, in pursuance of which it is claimed in the preamble of this bill—these States have framed and adopted Constitutions of State Government—nor will I repeat the objections contained in my message of the 20th inst., returning, without my signature, the bill to admit to representation the State of Arkansas, and which are equally applicable to the pending measure. Like the bill recently passed in reference to Arkansas, this bill supersedes the plain and simple mode prescribed by the Constitution for the admission to seat in the respective Houses of Senators and Representatives from the several States. It assumes authority over six States of the Union, which has never been delegated to Congress, or is even warranted by previous unconstitutional legislation upon the subject of restoration. It imposes conditions which are in derogation of the equal rights of the States, and is founded upon a theory which is subversive of the fundamental principles of the Government. In the case of Alabama, it violates the plighted faith of Congress by forcing upon that State a Constitution which was rejected by the people according to the express terms of an act of Congress requiring that a majority of the registered electors should vote upon the question of its ratification. For these objections and many others that might be presented, I cannot approve this bill, and therefore return it for the action of Congress required in such cases by the Federal Constitution.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1868.

THE IRON-CLAD SALE.

Letter from Hon. William Faxon, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Courant, June 25.

The following letter from Hon. WM. FAXON, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to the editor of the *Courant*, we have permission to publish, though it was not written expressly for that purpose:

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: The *Courant* of Saturday did not reach me until this morning, and I embrace the earliest opportunity to thank you for promptly expressing your disbelief in the statements growing out of the sale of the iron-clads *Catawba* and *Oneota*. For your own satisfaction, let me briefly explain to you the other side of the story, stating, however, that there is no charge of "stealing" against either the Secretary, the Assistant Secretary or the Chief of the Bureau who consummated the sale—it is only of so arranging matters as to prevent other bidders than those who purchased the vessels from obtaining them—in other words, of favoritism or want of good administration of executive duties.

These vessels, with six others exactly like them in every respect, were appraised and advertised according to law. When the bids were opened it was found that for these two vessels there were six bidders, and of course the highest offer was promptly accepted, and the bidder notified to make a deposit, as required by the advertisement. This, of course, released all the other bidders from any obligation, expressed or implied, to stand by their offers. Nothing was heard from the highest bidder, and as the Department was anxious to obtain as much as possible for the vessels, it notified the next highest bidder that he could have them at his bid; but he, too, failed to respond. All the remaining bidders were then informed that if they desired the vessels at the prices named by them, they must make a deposit of the required percentage within the time specified in the advertisement, and were distinctly informed, as appears by the published correspondence, that "should more than one party make the deposit, *the boats will be awarded to the highest bidder*, and the amounts deposited by the others returned." The only "arrangement" necessary to secure the vessels was to put up the money; but not a dollar was deposited by any one. The bidder representing the parties who ultimately took the vessel knew that it was no object for him to put up the money, as he was the lowest bidder, and he knew also that there were six other vessels as near like those two as the buttons upon your coat are like each other, that could be purchased at the appraisal. Messrs. SWIFT & Co. then came forward as purchasers at the appraised value. The Chief of the Bureau labored long and hard to make them come up to the bid of one of their associates, but they would not give $5,000 more for the *Catawba* and *Oneota* than for two others of the same class, in every way as perfect vessels, which could be had at a valuation made, in pursuance of an act of Congress, by a board of which Commodore WINSLOW, of Kearsarge fame, was Chairman, assisted by four other officers, including two engineers of experience. The department had no choice as to the particular vessels to be taken. The eight were exactly alike; and it would as soon sell the *Catawba* and *Oneota* as any other two, or any two as the *Catawba* and *Oneota*; and it made the sale, and put in the treasury over $750,000. The remaining six vessels have not been applied for to this day by any of the parties who think that they have been unfairly treated.

Messrs. SWIFT & Co. had gone out of the country and sold two vessels, as it now appears, under an intimation given them by the department that they might have those built by them upon the same terms that Congress, Winter before last, gave to the builders of two other vessels; and as certain parties had got hold of this fact, and as Congress authorized the sale in another way, a "cornering" operation was attempted; and had there not been more vessels of the same kind then in the market, possibly it might have been successful, and the Government thereby have got more money. It did, however, *receive the full value of the vessels*, and can to-day contract to build new ones exactly like those it has sold for the money it has placed in the Treasury, and have them where they can be protected with less expense, and without exposing those in charge of them to death by yellow fever.

If the purchasers are successful in delivering the vessels, I have no doubt but that they will make a handsome sum of money, and they ought to. Any one who will go into this "extra-hazardous" business, without the prospect of very large returns should have a conservator over him.

Sincerely yours, WILLIAM FAXON.

Farewell of Dr. McCosh to the Presbyterian Church in Ireland.

On Wednesday, the 10th inst., in the course of the proceedings of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, (the ninth day,) Rev. JOHN MCNAUGHTON reported the following resolution in reference to the departure of Rev. Dr. MCCOSH for this country, which had been agreed to by the Committee appointed on the day previous, and which, upon being read, was unanimously adopted by the Assembly:

Resolved, The General Assembly regrets that it is about to lose the services of Rev. Dr. MCCOSH, in consequence of his having accepted the office of President of the College of New-Jersey, at Princeton, in the United States, and the Assembly cannot refrain from expressing its sincere esteem for Dr. MCCOSH as an eminent philosopher, a zealous philanthropist, and a brother believer in the Lord. The Assembly commend him to the sympathy of the Church in America, and to the care and blessing of a covenant God, trusting and praying that he may be long spared to do service in the cause of his Master, and that his labors in the land of his adoption may be instrumental in advancing the true religion, and in strengthening the bonds of fellowship and communion that should ever unite the members of the body of Christ on both sides of the Atlantic.

RESPONSE OF DR. M'COSH.

Rev. Dr. MCCOSH, in responding, said: Mr. Moderator, fathers and brethren, this is an honor which has been conferred upon me—an honor which I value as much as any I have received during my life, and I accept it in the spirit in which it has been offered—a spirit of kindness and a spirit of generosity. I know perfectly, Mr. Moderator, the motives that have induced the Assembly to pay this tribute to me. I came among you sixteen years ago as a stranger. I felt interest during the whole of that period in the Presbyterian Church and all objects anterior to the Presbyterian Church, such as the spread of religion and the cause of education, and now, on my leaving the place, you wish to show that you entertain feelings of kindness toward me. [Applause.] I am going to a country with which this country wishes to live in the bonds of the closest amity, and I am to be connected with churches with which you are now in fellowship, and wish to be in fellowship, and I know you wish to recommend me to the brethren there, and that recommendation is valued by me. I know it will be valued by them, and I know it will be of great use to me there. I do not understand for a moment that you, Moderator, or the General Assembly, or the members of it, in paying this compliment to me, are in the least degree committing yourselves to any opinions I have entertained, or sentiments I have uttered during the years that I have been with you. I have received it from an Assembly of whom I will say that they are independent men like their forefathers, and I have received it from them as an honorable and independent man, paid to me as, believing me also to be, an honor to the Church. And so this compliment is honorable to you as certainly as it is honorable to me. In any discussion in which I have been engaged I trust I have acted on the principle, "Be ye angry and sin not; let not the sun go down upon your wrath." [Hear, hear, and applause.] And while I do not say I have been free from sin in this case, in everything, yet I may say I never allowed the sun to go down on my wrath; and at this moment I do not entertain feelings of vindictiveness toward any member of this house, nor toward the Church generally. I go away with feelings to the Assembly of the highest affection; and toward many members of this Assembly I cherish—and will ever cherish—warm feelings of love and friendship. [Applause.] Have I not coöperated in the most pleasant manner with many brethren in Belfast, and also in the surrounding towns and country districts? [Hear, hear.] And I remember with pleasure my country visits, my residence in your manses from Saturday night to Monday morning, and the hospitality I have received from you. And there are some to whom you will allow me to say I cherish still warmer feelings—and it is to that now numerous body who have sat under me in the Queen's College. [Applause.] I had somewhat of an idea that if I had been spared a few years, I would have taken a whole Summer vacation, and gone from manse to manse among my old pupils, and I believe that they very soon will be so widely scattered over Ireland, that I could have walked from the house of one to the other. [Applause.] I am obliged to give up that idea as well as many others I entertained regarding my pupils, but I will never forget the pleasant intercourse I have had with them. I have been years here. I have conducted eighteen courses of classes through the College, and during that time there has not been a row in my class. I have never imposed a fine, and there has been no breach of discipline; and I can testify of the perfect possibility of a combined instruction within those walls, for I never had even the semblance or appearance of anything like an unpleasant feeling in regard to any of my pupils, whatever religious denomination they belonged to, whether Catholic or Protestant. [Hear, hear.] I think it proper to testify this here to-day, that it is perfectly possible for an honest man to conduct the classes of the Queen's College without giving offence to any. [Hear, hear.] And, now, what can I do for you, from whom I have received so much kindness? I reciprocate the sentiments that Prof. SMYTH has uttered. I am going to that quiet little town, lying half way between the great cities of New-York and Philadelphia, and if any member of this Presbyterian Church is travelling in the United States, I will tell you that at that little town called Princeton, you will all receive a welcome—[applause]—and if any former pupil of mine, in particular, is cast in my way and comes and stops with me, he will receive a double welcome, for he will bring back to me many old and many dear recollections. [Applause.] Your Church and the people of your Church have the most intimate ties with America. Ireland is more intimately connected with the United States than either England or Scotland. You find wherever you go, scattered over that country, people who are called—the people from Ulster are expressively called—"Scotch-Irish," and I am here to testify on behalf of the Scotch-Irish that I heard them spoken of as the best settlers in the United States. Whether they begin life there as domestic servants, agriculturists, or as traders, I find that uniform testimony that they are about the best settlers that go to the United States; and I have another testimony to bear, and it is this—the Presbyterians never leave their church when they go there. [Hear, hear and applause.] They always adhere to their Church, and are strictly watched over by the Presbyterian Church; and I have heard ministers there testifying that the Presbyterians from Ulster were the very life of their congregations. [Hear, hear.] Now, having such intimate ties of the most enduring kind between churches there and here, if I can do anything to bring you into closer relationship, you may count on my services. [Applause.] I don't know that ever you will be in difficulty in this Church. I don't expect you will. I have always taken another view of your Church, but, if ever you be in difficulty, depend upon it there is a gentleman in Princeton who will use any activity he has to promote your cause. [Applause.] I am not here to deal with the motives that have led me to accept this invitation; but I have not left Ireland because I was displeased with Ireland. I have not left Ireland because I did not like my office. I liked my office and loved it; but notwithstanding this, I felt this was a call to a higher sphere of duty, and I hope I may be the means of bringing the Presbyterian Churches, there and here, into closer and more enduring fellowship. [Applause.]

The Texas Reconstruction Convention.

From Flake's Galveston Bulletin, June 17.

We believe we can detect the existence of three well-defined parties among the Republicans in the Convention: First, those who sustain Gov. PEASE's administration and indorse his views. These all oppose a division of the State, and the *ab initio* vagaries of MORGAN HAMILTON. Second, those whose leading idea is to divide the State; and lastly, the out-and-out *ab initio* party. The colored members all go for *ab initio*, and easily fall into the views of the cunning and unscrupulous men who know how to influence their action by sly innuendoes against the Pease men, as sympathizing too much with rebels, &c. Those who favor a division of the State are from east of the Trinity and west of the Brazos, and these combining with the *ab initio* men, from indications, are increasing in strength. The members from the northern and middle counties are nearly all opposed to the scheme of division. The *ab initios* have some advocates from nearly every portion of the State. The various minor questions which thus far distract the Convention have been weighed in their bearing upon the chances for or against the success of candidates for various offices; and very few, if any, in the Convention, white or black, seem to be above these aspirations. This undoubtedly accounts for the little progress thus far made in getting to work.

If this apparently incurable hostility of little cotteries upon purely collateral and immaterial issues continues, we shall despair of seeing any satisfactory results from their action. Already the hitherto trusted are compelled to hear whisperings set afloat by the more unprincipled, of having "sold out to the rebels," and are no longer worthy of confidence. If this class of men is to have control, and use their efforts—not to harmonise, but to distract and divide, nothing but ignominious defeat awaits them so far as the great object of the Convention is concerned. We come to this conclusion, not willingly, but from facts and evidences which meet us at every turn.

EX-GOV. SEYMOUR, of New-York, and EX-GOV. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, are talked of as candidates for President of the New-York Convention. Mr. SEYMOUR was President of the last Democratic National Convention.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

YACHTING.

Brooklyn Yacht Club Regatta—Fine Weather and a Spirited Run of Thirty Miles.

A regatta could not have passed off under better advantages than that of the Brooklyn Yacht Club yesterday. Sea and sky combined to make a glorious day, which was reflected in glad sparkles from gleaming sails and on the happy faces of yachtsmen and spectators.

It was a general remark of the oldest yachtsmen that they had never seen so good a race. The seven-knot breeze enjoyed fully answered the purpose of testing the sailing qualities of the competing yachts. The liberality of the Yacht Club admitted a larger number of vessels from other Clubs than has been usual on these occasions, and their numerous sails, combined with outside boats that tried their powers in the sport, created a lively and graceful little fleet.

The Regatta Committee, composed of G. L. Haight, W. H. Pegg, Edwin Hillyer, John Jones and John M. Sawyer, decided to allow a free entrance to all yachts sailing under the flag of any recognized Club of the vicinity of New-York, and raised $500 to be distributed in prizes to such of these as might win. This liberality was unusual, as these vessels contributed nothing to the funds of the Brooklyn Yacht Club. Where other yacht regattas, therefore, have confined themselves to vessels with cabins, the present occasion admitted mere open jib and mainsail boats, provided their length equaled or exceeded twenty-six feet. These were rated as sloops of second class, in contradistinction to boats with decks and cabins, which were called sloops of the first class. It was considered that in thus opening a broad field for competition many yachts of different models would be collected, and an opportunity afforded for testing their respective advantages. This would tend to an improvement in yacht building. Moreover, a race affords experience to young yachtsmen, and gives them a stimulus to continue yachting and build larger vessels when their means justify the expenditure.

The time allowances of this regatta were particularly equitable. They were based upon a sliding scale of time consumed in making the race, and afforded all contesting yachts fair and equal chances as against a strong or light breeze of wind.

The course was thirty miles, being from an anchorage off the Brooklyn Yacht Club-House, at Gowanus Bay, to and around the Southwest Spit, and return. Four prizes were appropriated to the Club, and two to yachts from other organizations. The nature of the prizes has not yet been decided on. They will not be delivered for a week or more. In past years the first Club prize has usually been a painting of the winning boat, costing about $150.

The Judges were M. M. Van Dyke, John H. Lewis, B. E. Mallory, T. B. Bunker and Frank Foote. The vessels entered were:

FIRST-CLASS SCHOONERS.

Alice	Brooklyn Yacht Club.
Lois	Atlantic Yacht Club.
Mystic	Atlantic Yacht Club.
Lille	Brooklyn Yacht Club.

FIRST-CLASS SLOOPS.

Addie V.	Atlantic Yacht Club.
Kate	Brooklyn Yacht Club.
Agnes	Atlantic Yacht Club.
Nellie	Brooklyn Yacht Club.
Niagara	Brooklyn Yacht Club.
Restless	Brooklyn Yacht Club.
Qui Vive	Atlantic Yacht Club.
Emma T.	Brooklyn Yacht Club.
Carlton	Brooklyn Yacht Club.
Dolphin	Brooklyn Yacht Club.
Josie	Brooklyn Yacht Club.
Musquodeed	Brooklyn Yacht Club.
Latona	Brooklyn Yacht Club.
Cornelia	Brooklyn Yacht Club.
Whisper	Jersey City Yacht Club.

SECOND-CLASS SLOOPS.

Sophia	Brooklyn Yacht Club.
Flyaway	Bayonne Yacht Club.
Apollo	Brooklyn Yacht Club.
Lillian	Jersey City Yacht Club.
Hermit	Atlantic Yacht Club.
Martha	Brooklyn Yacht Club.
Viola	Brooklyn Yacht Club.
Mattie	Bayonne Yacht Club.
Lavine	Atlantic Yacht Club.
Annie	Bayonne Yacht Club.
Juliette	Atlantic Yacht Club.
Midge	Brooklyn Yacht Club.
Aquatia	Brooklyn Yacht Club.
Carrie	Hoboken Yacht Club.
Minnie	Brooklyn Yacht Club.
R. Kelly	Hoboken Yacht Club.

The Club chartered the steamboat *William Fletcher* for the use of the Judges, and the *Antelope* for the guests, who assembled in great numbers, and were entertained on board by the band of the Twenty-third Regiment. The steam yacht *Fannie* was placed at the disposal of the Club by Capt. Charles S. Mallory, and carried also a company of pleasure-seekers. Several small steamers joined likewise in the sport, freighted with ladies and gentlemen.

Soon after 10 o'clock they all assembled off the foot of Court-street, in Gowanus Bay, and at 10:50 the signal gun was fired as a preparation for starting. The second gun was fired at 11:11, as a signal for the schooners to start; the third at 11:14, for the first class sloops, and the fourth at 11:17, for sloops of the second class.

The *Lille* started ahead, among the schooners, followed by the *Mystic*, *Alice* and *Lois*, respectively. The *Restless* and *Musquodeed* were first among the sloops that sailed. The race became soon quite interesting. The boats kept well together for a considerable time, and were handsomely led in passing Fort Lafayette by the *Mattie*, followed immediately by the *Addie V.*, and at a little distance by the *Musquodeed*, *Kate*, *Carrie*, *Agnes*, and *Annie* in the order named. On reaching the "Southwest Spit," a shoal indicated by a red buoy, each boat was saluted by a series of whistles from the steamer *William Fletcher*, and, on rounding, by a gun. The *Addie V.* was the first round, performing the fifteen miles from the starting point in one hour and fifty-five minutes under the light breeze. The *Mattie* rounded in 1:58¾, the *Kate* in 2:05¾, the *Musquodeed* in 2:06¼, the *Agnes* in 2:07¼, the *Carrie* in 2:14, the *Niagara* in 2:16¾, the *Annie* in 2:19, the *Apollo* in 2:19¼, the *Flyaway* in 2:19¾, the *Lavine* in 2:22¾, the *Sophia* in 2:23¼, the *Juliette* in 2:24, the *Lillian* and *Carlton*, both in 2:25, the *Alice* in 2:25, the *Aquatia* in 2:27, the *Restless* in 2:32¾ and the *Mystic* in 2:36. The rest were distanced.

The wind lulled somewhat as the vessels returned. The *Addie V.* first rounded the stake-boat on coming back, making the whole distance to and from the Spit in 4:19¾, followed by the *Agnes*, in 4:39. The *Musquodeed* returned in 4:45¾, the *Qui Vive* in 4:53, the *Niagara* in 4:58¾, the *Kate* in 5:07¾, the *Annie* in 5:08¾, the *Apollo* in 5:12¾, the *Midge* in 5:15, the *Sophia* in 5:16¾, the *Carlton* in 5:19, the *Carrie* in 5:22¾, the *Flyaway* in 5:23¾, the *Alice* in 5:32¾, the *Restless* in 5:39, the *Aquatia* in 5:38¾, the *Juliette* in 5:41, the *Lillian* in 5:44, and the *Mystic* in 6:39. The rest did not come in by 7 o'clock, which was the closing hour.

The prizes were adjudged as follows:

Of the schooners the *Alice* drew two prizes—one as a member of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, and another from the general race, called the "Union" Regatta.

Of the first class sloops the *Musquodeed* drew the prize of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, and the *Agnes* and *Qui Vive*, of the Atlantic Club, each drew one from the Union Regatta.

Of the second class sloops, the *Mattie*, of the Bayonne Club, and the *Apollo*, of the Brooklyn Club, each drew one from the Union Regatta.

Due allowance was necessarily made for the size of vessels and the amount of canvas carried, so that those yachts which were first in, it will be seen, were by no means necessarily winners.

The Committee of the Brooklyn Yacht Club received congratulations on all sides upon the success of the occasion, and promise themselves another regatta at an early day.

The Turf—Trotting Match on Fashion Course, Long Island.

A trotting match for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, came off yesterday afternoon, on the Fashion Course, Long Island, between John Murphy's bl. m. *Black Bess*, and John Chambers' b. m. *Atlanta*. Although the day was fine and favorable for trotting, the attendance was small, neither of the contesting horses being of any celebrity. The betting before the start forshadowed the result, the odds of $30 to $10 being currently offered on *Black Bess*. The favorite won the first, second and fourth heats, losing the third by her hitting her leg. Time—2:38¾, 2:35, 2:44¾, 2:44. We give the

SUMMARY.

Fashion Course, Long Island, Thursday, June 25.—Match, $1,000; mile heats, three in five, in harness:

J. Murphy's bl. m. Black Bess	1	1	2	1
J. Chambers' b. m. Atlanta	2	2	1	2

Time—2:38¾, 2:35, 2:44¾, 2:44.

Theft of Diamond Jewelry and Money—Three Persons Arrested.

Mrs. Sarah Price, of No. 110 Clinton-place, appeared before Justice Dowling yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, in company with several other female friends, for the purpose of preferring a charge of larceny against Harry Willis, arrested by Detectives Barker and Murphy, of the Fifteenth Precinct. It appears that on the 15th inst. Willis entered Mrs. Price's house, and, as she alleges, stole one pair of solitaire diamond earrings valued at $1,000, one cluster diamond ring worth $600, and several other articles, making the aggregate value of the jewelry to be $2,475, besides $400 in money. Mrs. Price's affidavit asserts that Willis had been seen in her dwelling several times on the day of the larceny, and that he was a constant visitor there before that date. Since the abstraction of the jewelry Willis has failed to make his appearance, nor could he be found for a long time. Henry Joost, of No. 112 Clinton-place, testified that on the day in question he saw Charles Terry come from Mrs. Price's house in a hurried manner and run off. Terry had been in the house ten or fifteen minutes. Officer Barker testified that while conversing with Willis after his arrest the latter stated that Charles Terry and Jeremiah Shannon were the two men who "did the job," meaning, as the Detective supposed, the diamond larceny. Willis thought he could tell where the property was, and said he did not want to go to prison and suffer for other people's actions, adding that the jewelry had been handed over to a "fence," (receiver,) who had sold it to a Broadway dealer. The officer had arrested both Shannon and Terry in consequence of the declarations made by Willis. All three of the men were arraigned before the Magistrate, who remanded them for examination to-day. Willis was formerly a keeper in the Jefferson Market Police Prison. The accused no doubt visited the house at different times, as it is a resort for men and women.

ARREST OF A HEAVY DEFAULTER.

Failure of the Wayne County Bank, and Arrest of the Cashier—A Reckless Career Stopped Short.

An important arrest of a bank defaulter was made yesterday by the Headquarters' detectives. From the statements made by the officers it appears that on the 6th of March last a young man named Beardsley Van Alstyne, cashier in the bank formerly owned by P. R. Westfall, at Lyons, Wayne County, N. Y., disappeared from his desk in a sudden manner, and, as is alleged, took with him all the available assets of the bank. Van Alstyne had for some years occupied a prominent position in Wayne County society, and had an excellent reputation, and as the bank proprietors had indulged in sundry reckless and ruinous speculations, the defalcation and flight of Mr. Van Alstyne not only caused the suspension and disruption of the bank, but involved several agricultural and mercantile depositors in great pecuniary difficulty, and in some instances in utter ruin. So good a character had the bank established for safe business and reliable dealings that it received the patronage of the more intelligent portion of the community in its immediate neighborhood, but when Van Alstyne disappeared suddenly, a rigid examination was made into the affairs and standing of Westfall's Bank, resulting in the discovery that the capital of $100,000, the entire deposits, and a greater portion of the bonds and sums of money left in custody of the bank for safe-keeping had been squandered in a series of reckless speculations, leaving actually nothing wherewith to satisfy the demands of creditors or depositors, for Van Alstyne had taken with him the residue of the assets escaping the fate of the other portion. Van Alstyne had abundant opportunity to secure his plunder, for he was manager, financier and cashier of the concern.

As soon as the extent of the affair was ascertained, the Messrs. Warren, farmers at South Sodus, Wayne County, who had a deposit of $22,000 in United States bonds in the bank, being the property of themselves and mother, took certain steps to secure the arrest of Van Alstyne. To this end Mr. A. P. Warren called on Superintendent Kennedy, at his office in the Central Office of the Metropolitan Police, and gave the outlines of the case, requesting some action in the matter. As the Superintendent ascertained that Van Alstyne had visited New-York soon after his disappearance from Wayne County, and had obtained the sum of $5,000 by means of the credit of the bank, the failure of which had not then transpired, he concluded to take steps to secure the arrest of the absconding cashier, although all trace for the moment had been lost. Confidential circulars, requesting information, were forwarded to the heads of police departments in the principal cities throughout the Union, but no news was received concerning Van Alstyne until one day last week, when Chief of Police Farlow, of Baltimore, telegraphed to Mr. Kennedy that Van Alstyne had been found and arrested in that city, adding that the prisoner had agreed to come on to New-York State voluntarily, and so avoid the necessity of procuring requisition papers from Gov. Fenton.

Officer John S. Portier, of the Baltimore force, arrived in this City on Wednesday evening, having Van Alstyne in his custody, who was locked up at Police Headquarters. Mr. Kennedy having in the meantime advised Mr. Warren of the arrest, that gentleman arrived yesterday, when he sued out a writ of attachment against $3,700, in gold and other securities, which were in Mr. Kennedy's hands. The lawyer employed by Mr. Warren was prompt in his action, and the writ was duly served on the Superintendent yesterday afternoon, when he handed over to the Sheriff the sum of $3,700 in gold and silver coin, a diamond breast-pin, a gold watch and chain, a diamond ring, a pistol, and a few other articles of minor value. This property will be held by the Sheriff pending the suit.

Van Alstyne is 36 years of age and a native of this State. He was before this escapade a handsome and well-formed man, but now presents a woeful appearance. He stated that he lost $30,000 by the failure of the bank, that being his entire fortune, and his uncle lost $50,000. As all of the assets were gone through the bank speculations he was compelled to use the bonds deposited in the institution. After raising the $5,000 on the credit of his bank he went to Brazil in a sailing vessel, remaining there only a few days, and coming thence to Baltimore. As he behaved in that city in an excited and eccentric manner, the Police took him in custody, and subsequently discovered who he really was. The prisoner will remain at headquarters for the present.

The Fort Schuyler Murder—Verdict of the Jury.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

White Plains, Thursday, June 25, 1868.

At a late hour last evening the jury in the case of the people against Michael J. Canty and Charles Burk, two of the alleged accomplices with Thos. Fitzgerald, in the murder of Ellen Hicks, of Westchester, returned to the court-room after a brief absence, and declared the prisoners "guilty."

The verdict surprised every one who had listened to the evidence produced on the hurried trial, for no one supposed that a conviction could possibly ensue upon such frail testimony as that brought forward by the prosecution. As reported in yesterday's Times, the defence did not call any of the twenty witnesses summoned by them, so confident were they of a favorable result, but went directly to the jury upon the merits of the case as developed by the other side. The Presiding Justice, Lott, and his associates, evidently took the same view of matters, for the "charge" was almost a direction to the jurors to acquit the accused.

Accordingly, when the strange verdict had been announced, Justice Lott said that he was not prepared then to pronounce sentence, but would adjourn the Court until the 10th prox. for that purpose. Meanwhile, it is said, he will examine authorities, and if he can legally do so, will order a new trial, upon the ground that this verdict is at variance with the evidence.

The prisoners were remanded to jail where they have lain for nearly two years, dragging out a miserable existence under the pressure of an almost intolerable burden of suspense. They complain that there is a popular prejudice against them in this locality, growing out of the extensive publication of Fitzgerald's case, and if this is true it would seem only just to the accused that they should be tried in another county of the State.

A Card from Pilot Wm. H. Bullis.

Newburg, Thursday, June 25, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I shall feel obliged by your stating that the Wm. H. Bullis, author of the false report of the collision between the steamer *Mary Powell* and the schooner *Matthew Vassar*, an account of which appears in the Times of to-day, is not myself. The statement that the Wm. H. Bullis mentioned in the report went to Athens to pilot a vessel for the Knickerbocker Ice Company to New-York, would lead my friends to suppose that the author of the false report and myself were the same person, as I did perform this service for the Knickerbocker Ice Company. I am a river pilot of twenty years' standing, and well known to Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. Van Wyck, M. C., and other prominent gentlemen. Yours, &c.,

WM. H. BULLIS.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction—Another Labor Bureau.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Commissioners, No. 1 Bond-street, present, Messrs. Bowen, Bell, Brennan and Nicholson.

A resolution was adopted providing for the organization of a Labor Bureau to be established on the 1st of July, at the Central Office of the Commissioners, to facilitate the emigration of unemployed laborers from this City to the interior of the country, and to obtain them employment there. In this Bureau a record will be kept of the reputable and able-bodied applicants for employment under the direction of the Superintendent of Out-door Poor. Applications for labor from the interior will be recorded also in this Bureau. They must be accompanied by the certificate of a Justice of the Peace or an Overseer of the Poor of the town in which the applicant resides, setting forth that he is of good moral character and competent to fulfill the payment of a contract for $50, and by a sum of money sufficient to pay the traveling expenses of the laborer and ten per centum besides for food while on the journey. If the person applied for is not sent by the time specified in the application, the money remitted will be returned to the applicant. When the conditions of the applicant are fulfilled and a laborer is sent, binding contracts will be made by the Commissioners on behalf of the applicant with the person sent, that he shall perform such an amount of labor as may amount to the current rate where the applicant resides, to the amount remitted for the transportation of the laborer. An advertisement in another column gives a statement in detail of the object and arrangement of the Bureau.

In connection with this the House Physician of the Almshouse is requested to examine the inmates with a view to ascertaining their capacity to labor, and to report to the Warden the names classified as follows: 1. Able bodied; 2. To do light work in the garden or on the roads of the Institution; 3. To break stone; 4. Incapable of any kind of labor, and to send a copy of his report to the Commissioners. The Warden shall then assign the inmates to such labor as the House Physician shall indicate in his report. Males admitted to the Almshouse shall be examined by the House Physician on their admission, and shall be assigned by the Warden to such labor as the Physician has indicated in his report.

Charles M. Giddings was appointed apothecary to the Infants' Hospital. A resolution was adopted transferring the Keeper of the Public Cemetery to Hart's Island, as the custodian of the property of the Department there. It was also resolved that Henry N. Whittlesey, in consideration of long and faithful service in the Department, be appointed Consulting Physician of the Randall's Island Hospitals with a fee of $10 when called in consultation by the Visiting Physician; also that Dr. Frederick A. Castle be appointed Visiting Physician of the Randall's Island Hospitals, with a salary of $1,000 a year.

The cash receipts from June 12 to June 25, including $75,000 received from the Comptroller on account of requisitions for $300,000, were $75,216 63.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. Stacom in the chair.

A resolution appointing a Joint Committee of five members of each Board to make arrangements for celebrating the 4th of July, and appropriating $30,000 for that purpose was offered by Mr. Lamb.

Mr. Stephen Roberts said this was perhaps the most remarkable recurrence of the anniversary that had ever been observed in this country. Before next 4th of July we shall be once more a consolidated Union. On the coming 4th one of our great political parties will meet here in council. From 50,000 to 60,000 strangers will visit the City, and it is only right that they should see we had not forgotten the day. He did not know whether the Common Council had any right to vote this money, but he was in favor of it any way. He thought a grand display of fireworks a most proper way of amusing our citizens and their visitors. Mr. Roberts then referred to the Tax Levy, as usual, and the niggardly appropriation for the wharves and piers.

The first part of the resolution was then adopted, and the appropriation clause was laid over.

Ordinances providing for the dividing the Eleventh, Eighteenth and Twelfth Wards into convenient election districts, were adopted.

An invitation from the engineer of the Elevated Railway in Greenwich-street to accompany him on an experimental trip on the road, on Tuesday morning next, was accepted.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

Coroner's Items.

Yesterday morning as Edward Magner, a laborer, was engaged in excavating a cellar in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, the bank gave way, and falling upon him crushed him so severely that death ensued in ten minutes. Coroner Flynn held an inquest at the late residence of deceased, in Fourth-avenue, near Forty-eighth-street. Verdict accidental death.

Edward Schmidt, aged 4 years, fell into a wash-boiler full of scalding water, at No. 358 East Tenth-street, on Wednesday afternoon, and sustained such severe scalds that death ensued at Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock. Coroner Flynn held the necessary inquest and obtained a verdict of accidental death.

Otto Schneider, aged 6 years, was with his father on Saturday, in the bakeshop in the basement of No. 189 Madison-street, and by some means tumbled into a large pan of hot fat which stood on the floor, receiving such injuries and burns that he died yesterday morning at his parents' residence, No. 61 Madison-street. At the inquest by Coroner Flynn, it appeared that none of the workmen knew of the child's danger until after he had fallen into the pan. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

Coroner Flynn intended holding an inquest yesterday over the remains of Wm. Lynch, the pilot of the tugboat *F. Leverghue*, who was blown up by the steamer's boiler and drowned. Dr. Knox proceeded yesterday morning to secure the attendance of the necessary witnesses, but he found the damaged tugboat being towed up the river, and as the wounded engineer had left the hospital, the Coroner will probably not be able to do anything in the premises for a day or two.

Coroner Keenan held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital yesterday over the body of Timothy Dugan, who committed suicide. Deceased, who was a native of Ireland, aged 40 years, had been a patient in the hospital for some time, and while very ill was heard to threaten self-destruction, but while in a state of convalescence he ceased to speak of it, so no one imagined his purpose. He was allowed to walk about the grounds, and, embracing an opportunity when he was unobserved, plunged into the river and was drowned. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Keenan, at No. 246 Mott-street, over the remains of Catharine Roberts, aged 76 years, and a native of Ireland, who died in consequence of injuries sustained by a fall down a flight of stairs. As the occurrence was accidental a verdict in accordance was rendered.

The nude body of an unknown young man was found in the water, near the South Ferry, and taken to the Morgue for identification.

Margaret Burns, aged 50, and housekeeper in the Sailor's Boarding House, No. 383 Water-street, was found dead in her bed yesterday afternoon. Deceased retired on Wednesday night in apparent good health, and the cause of death is unknown. Coroner Flynn was notified to hold an inquest.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Horse and Wagon Stolen.—During the afternoon of the 5th of June, two young men called at the stable of Robert A. Butler, Nos. 137 and 139 Mercer, and giving the name of Boyce, said they were from the Metropolitan Hotel, and desired a horse and buggy for a couple hours to drive up to Central Park. Their want was supplied by John Carroll, in charge of the stable, and they were intrusted with an establishment valued at $800. The two hours expired and many more, and as they still neglected to return, a vigorous search was instituted, and it was discovered a few days ago that parties answering to their appearance had offered a horse and buggy for sale at Reading, Penn., where they had been arrested. A requisition was obtained from Gov. Fenton with which Carroll proceeded to Reading, where, yesterday morning, he fully identified the two young men as the persons who had hired the turnout, and also identified the property which had been found in their possession. He brought the prisoners at once to this City, and yesterday afternoon they were arraigned before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, when they gave the names of William King and Robert A. Greer. They denied having stolen the property by saying that they had gone to Reading on a spree, and, not wishing to return, had endeavored to sell the horse and buggy with the intention of sending the amount realized to Mr. Butler. They were fully committed for trial at the General Sessions.

A Newsdealers' Protective Union.—The newsdealers of New-York and suburbs to the number of 200 or over, met last evening at No. 76 Prince-street, to take steps toward the formation of a protective union to defend themselves against what were alleged to be the extortions and oppression of the "American," "New-York" and "National" News Agencies. Mr. Reed, of Hoboken, occupied the chair, and speeches were made by several news-dealers, from which it appeared that the chief ground of complaint against the agencies is the recent advance on newspapers furnished to retail dealers, and the withdrawal of Sunday accommodations. It was asserted that most of the publishers, both weekly and daily, were with the dealers in this movement, and disapproved of the rise in price of the agencies. The number of retail newsdealers in New-York, Jersey City, Brooklyn and Williamsburg was given at 1,000. The meeting finally appointed a committee of five to draft a constitution for the Association, and adjourned for one week.

A Servant Arrested.—Yesterday afternoon Detective McCafferty, of the Sixteenth Precinct, arrested Julia Strong, a colored woman, at No. 318 West Twenty-second-street, where she was employed as a servant. In the complaint made against her by her employer, Miss Mary E. Dodge, it is stated that Julia had stolen a watch and chain worth $125 and a set of Tuscan jewelry valued at $50. The watch and chain disappeared some days ago and the jewelry during Saturday night. This latter was taken, together with its case, from the room in which Miss Dodge slept to which no one had access except the complainant, her mother and sister and the accused. Justice Dodge, upon this statement, committed the prisoner for an examination. None of the property alleged to have been stolen has been recovered.

Determined Attempt to Commit Suicide.—Andrew Duffy, aged 23 years, was arrested on Wednesday evening for intoxication and disorderly conduct, being locked up in the Leonard-street Police Station. He was discovered soon after suspended in his cell by a handkerchief tied to the door, being cut down and resuscitated. An hour or two after, the doorman found that Duffy had repeated the experiment by making use of his coat as a means of strangulation, when the misguided man was again rescued from a suicidal death, and placed in irons to prevent his making a third and perhaps successful attempt. Yesterday morning Duffy was arraigned before Justice Dowling at the Tombs, and remanded to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

A Watch Gone.—It is averred, in the complaint of Henry Degan, of No. 123 Allen-street, made yesterday before Justice Shandley, at the Essex Market Police Court, that, during the morning, Gottfried Homans entered his house and endeavored to sell his wife two shirts, and was in a back room, where a watch valued at $40 was lying on a bureau. After his departure the watch was missed, and he was accordingly searched for and arrested by Officer Dwyer, of the Tenth Precinct. When arraigned, Homans stated that he is a farmer, and strenuously asserted his innocence, but was committed, in default of $500 bail, for trial at the General Sessions.

A Storm Thief.—During the heavy rain of Wednesday afternoon Asher Hecht, doing business at No. 303 Canal-street, ran up stairs for a moment to close a window, and came down just in time to see John Carroll, a boy of 15 years, snatch a roll containing $131 from the desk, and run into the street. Mr. Hecht pursued and soon overtook the young raider, and found the money still in his possession. When arraigned before Justice Dodge, yesterday, the accused answered affirmatively as to his guilt, and was sent down for the action of the General Sessions.

Exhibition of Mammoth Strawberries.—One of the finest exhibitions of large strawberries that has ever been seen in this City, came off yesterday at L. L. Whitlock's "All Nurseries in One," No. 245 Broadway. Some of the berries would measure six and a quarter inches in circumference. There was also a meeting of fruit growers at the same place, and interesting discussions on the cultivation of strawberries, after which the meeting adjourned for one week, when a splendid floral exhibition will be held, and a discussion at 1:30 P. M., July 2.

The Dog Pound.—Up to noon yesterday 208 dogs had been received at the Pound since the 21st inst. This is a tremendous falling off from previous years, when 300 were frequently received on the first day the law went into effect. As many unmuzzled dogs are now running at large in the streets, if no more cases of rabidness are reported by the Police than in previous years, it will go far to show that the Pound might be abolished without detriment.

The Stern Bond Burglary.—In the case of Henry Clinton, the Rochester broker, arrested on a charge of having possession of a bond stolen from the dwelling of Baruch Stern, No. 238 West Forty-eighth-street, Justice Dowling rendered a decision yesterday. The Magistrate announced that he felt compelled to hold the accused for the action of the Grand Jury, and Clinton was remanded to a cell in default of $5,000 bail.

The Lottery Fraud.—Yesterday afternoon Ex Alderman Charles McBrien, against whom a complaint for being engaged in the lottery business had been entered by Adam Roediger, of No. 540 West Forty-seventh-street, appeared before Justice Dowling and gave bail in the sum of $2,000 to await an examination. He declared that he had no interest whatever in the alleged lottery swindle, as he would be able to show in due time.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Alleged Grand Larceny.—Mr. James Quigley, who keeps a club-room, near the City Hall, in Fulton-street, Brooklyn, discovered on Saturday evening last that his premises had been emptied of the greater part of the furniture. He thereupon made a complaint against Harden Oakley, a man 25 years of age, an employe of the concern, charging him with taking away $500 worth of furniture, consisting of side-boards and chairs and tables, and other articles unusual in ordinary club houses. Yesterday, Officer Gillen, of the Second Precinct, New-York, found Oakley in the region of Fulton Market, arrested him, and sent word to Detective Frost, who had a warrant for his arrest in his pocket. Mr. Frost brought him from New-York and took him before Justice Buckley, who committed him to jail to await examination. The furniture was subsequently discovered in a cellar under a liquor store, corner of Columbia and Degraw streets.

Launch of a Yacht.—Yesterday afternoon the yacht *Corning* was launched from the ship yard of C. and R. Poillon, at the foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn. The little vessel, which is unique and beautiful in all its parts, went off the ways gracefully and easily, taking the water with a swan-like facility. The yacht is sloop-rigged, has a centre-board, and is sixty-two feet long on deck, twenty feet breadth of beam, four feet draught of water, and about forty-five tons new measurement. The companion way and cock-pit combings are of mahogany. The cabin is commodious, and is ornamented with black walnut and gilt panels. The *Corning* was designed by Mr. Robert Fish, and constructed by the Messrs. Poillon for Mr. William B. Nichols, of Brooklyn, and will be attached to the squadron of the Atlantic Yacht Club, which is to sail on a cruise in about two weeks.

Violation of the Excise Law.—Henry Heidman, of Eleventh-street, near Third-avenue, was taken before Justice Buckley yesterday afternoon on a charge of selling liquor without a license. He was fined in the sum of $30.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Morris and Essex Railroad—Meeting of Stockholders.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Morris and Essex Railroad was held at the office of the Company in Hoboken yesterday and was largely attended. The annual reports of the President and Superintendent were read, and after considerable discussion were adopted. The complaints about the report and the general management of the road, which gave rise to the discussion, were confined to a very few persons, who were represented by a lawyer from Newark. The explanations of the President, Mr. Randolph, however, gave very general satisfaction, and the report was finally adopted without opposition. The management of the General Superintendent, Col. Berthoud, was severely criticised, particularly his manner of treating stockholders who came to him for information, but the practical results of his administration in furthering the interests of the road, were shown to be highly favorable. Owing to the extensive improvements and connections made during the last year there were no dividends, and are not likely to be any for some years to come; hence the discontent of a few of the stockholders. An election for a new Board of Directors was held, which resulted in the reëlection of last year's Board by an overwhelming majority, although an opposition ticket was in the field. Forty-six thousand one hundred and two votes were cast, nearly all of them for the following gentlemen: Theo. F. Randolph, Beach Vanderpool, Robert Hamilton, Edwin A. Stevens, Asa Packer, Edward H. Wright, Francis S. Lathrop, Aaron Robertson, J. Couper Lord, Charles A. Lighthipe, George Opdyke, Wm. W. Shippen, George Bliss. A resolution was unanimously adopted requesting the Board of Directors to stop, as far as practicable, the running of trains over the road on Sunday.

Railroad Casualties.—While a milkman named Terhune was driving along Railroad-avenue, Newark, yesterday morning, near the Chestnut-street depot, his horse became unmanageable and dashed across the track at the Kinney-street crossing, just in front of the 10:10 A. M. train from New-York. The locomotive struck the wagon and demolished it, and Mr. Terhune was thrown on the track where his right leg and arm were run over by the wheels of the train and crushed in a frightful manner. He is alive still but not expected to recover.... Wednesday night two coal trains on the Morris and Essex Railroad collided at Danville. A number of cars and the new engine *Broadway* were smashed to pieces.... About the same time a collision occurred near Hoboken, by which a number of coal cars upon a turn-out were badly damaged, the coal strewn over the track, and a general wreck occasioned.

Murder or Suicide.—Early yesterday morning the body of a man was found lying at the foot of Centre Hill, in Hudson City. Above the temple was a large wound, evidently the result of a pistol shot, and at his side lay a revolver. The deceased was a man about 28 years old, named George Schober, and said to be very steady in his habits. He had been in the habit of visiting the house of his brother-in-law, Highland-avenue, Hudson City, but had paid no visit there for the few weeks before his death. The deceased was a clerk in a real estate office, had not, as his friends believed, a suicidal inclination, and from the fact that he very frequently carried money in his pocket, while at the time of his death he had not even a cent, it is generally thought by his friends that he came to his death by foul means. An inquest will be held to-day.

Pugilism.—A pugilistic encounter took place a few days ago at the foot of North Fifth-street, Jersey City, between Frank Hearn, the fighting butcher, and Tom Sheridan. After a few rounds the parties adjourned for a short time, but again subsequently came together and continued the fight, which was only put an end to by the arrival of the Police. Sheridan was arrested and brought before a Justice yesterday, but his case was adjourned for further examination. Sixteen men who were present at the affair have been dismissed from their employment.

Commencement of Seton Hall College.—The exercises of the twelfth annual Commencement of the Seton Hall College, South Orange, took place on Wednesday, in the chapel attached to the institution. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Harrold Tiers of the Alumni, and Messrs. Farrell and Longbrau of the under graduates, following which was the distribution of prizes and the conferring of degrees. The Bossier gold medal for the best German scholar was secured by J. D. D. Farrell, of Baltimore. The exercises were relieved at intervals by some fine music rendered by the Setonia Brass Band and the Glee Club, under the direction of Prof. Keck.

Thefts.—Dennis Ryan's stable in Union-street, Newark, was entered a few nights since and a sorrel horse stolen therefrom.... A young girl, named Pauline Schultz, living as a servant in the house of Mr. Dodd, First-street, Newark, was arrested on the charge of stealing from her employer a gold chain and other valuables, which were found in her possession. She was held to answer.

Escape of a Deserter.—Paul Forss, a deserting Norwegian sailor, was arrested, and while being brought to New-York by rail he jumped off at Trenton, although heavily ironed, and escaped. He was found secreted in a hole under the bridge near the station, from which he had to be dug out.

Missing.—Leopold F. Hughes, No. 62 Essex-street, Jersey City, left home yesterday for the purpose of visiting a friend in New-York, and has not since been heard of. From the fact that he had $500 in his possession, it is feared he has been foully dealt with.

Boy Drowned.—A boy, aged about 12 years, was found drowned yesterday afternoon, at the foot of Third-street, near Harp's lumber yard, Hoboken. He had on a suit of gray clothes, but no boots; and from the general appearance of the body it would appear he had been only a few hours in the water.

Common Council Meeting.—An adjourned meeting of the Common Council of Hudson City was held yesterday afternoon, at which the only business transacted was the removal of Mr. Newham as Treasurer.

Robbery at Milburn.—The store of M. J. Smith, Milburn, was entered by burglars on Wednesday night and robbed of $500 worth of goods. Suspicion rests on a band of gipsies living in the neighborhood.

Fatal Railway Accident.—An engineer named Walker, while attempting to jump into a car at Bergen on yesterday week, had his legs cut off and died last evening.

Killed.—A. Dearing, foreman in a tool shop in Newark, was killed this morning by the bursting of a grindstone, a piece of which penetrated his head.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Held by Ingalls, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.

4626—Bonynge vs. Maxson et al.
4472—Herbert vs. Cromwell et al.
4735—Middleberger vs. Fowler, Ex'r, &c.
4757—Walbridge et al. vs. Miller.
4821—Ferns vs. Beardsley.
4840—Ruch vs. Lloyd.
4842—Wood vs. Lloyd.
4852—Sheehan vs. De Sayer.
4945—Champlain et al. vs. Mullen, imp.
4963—Ocean National Bank of N. Y. vs. Litchfield, et al.
4990—Dauscha vs. Frost.
5018—Shaafhausen vs. Cleveland & Toledo R. R. Co.
5019—Cahn vs. Cleveland & Tol. R. R. Co.
5021—Schaafhausen et al. vs. Cleveland & Tol. RR. Co.
5023—Von Hoffman vs. Cleveland & Tol. RR. Co.
5031—Catherwood vs. Ree.
5092—Moreau vs. Dinsmore.
2059—Weeddle et al. vs. Turner.
2235—Hamlin et al. vs. Lowenstein.
2643—Wagoner, Jr., vs. Cong. Beker Cholun U. Kalisna.
3160—Secor et al. vs. Spielman et al.
3272—Mussey vs. Coleman et al.
3335—Thurman vs. Reed.
3373—Fassin vs. Hubbard, &c.
3631—International Insurance Co. vs. Roser et al.
3667—Gardner vs. Morrissey. President, &c.
4012—Chadbourne vs. Masset et al.
4066—Bayley vs. Phelps.
4112—Cook vs. Feyh et al.
4221—Pendergast, Ex., &c., vs. Davenport.
4260—Wood vs. American Washing Fluid Co.
4263—Discoway et al. vs. Barnett et al.
4522—Nason et al. vs. Thomas.
4551—Backendorf vs. Hersch.
4595—Ferns vs. Bownes et al.
4682—Doherty vs. Balch.
4731—Wetmore vs. Sanford.
4762—Wood vs. Ree.
4777—McGrath et al. vs. Youngs.
4789—Mackenzie et al. vs. Mullen et al.
4806—Ross vs. Clow.
4817—National Ice Co. of New-York vs. Stone et al.
4988—Williams vs. Bendall et al.
5031—U. S. Blasting Oil Co. vs. Sullivan et al.
5046—Pease et al. vs. Loader.
5051—Pease et al. vs. Loader.
5054—Cusack vs. Smith.
5071—Whitehouse vs. Hibbard et al.
4758—Whittemore et al. vs. Kimball.
5053—Brown vs. Boardman.
1977—Wolfsohn vs. Fuechsel.
2038—Pilson vs. Copcutt.
3553—Butler vs. Merritt et al.
4003—Hopkins vs. Mocklier.
4025—Garside vs. Caldwell et al.
4049—Levy vs. Moore.

Nos.

4053—Harrington vs. McFarland.
4340—Jacobs vs. Ballin.
4464—Straub vs. Milleman impl., &c.
4484—Birdseye et al. vs. Monitor Horse Shoe Co.
4604—Leszyosky vs. Wolff.
4619—Schenck vs. Kelly et al.
4632—Steinway vs. Levy.
4704—Bartlett vs. Levi.
4807—Thurber et al. vs. Little.
4909—Bloodgood vs. Organ.
4913—Bloodgood vs. Organ.
4914—Fitch vs. Wheelan.
1926—Pendlebury vs. Ely, Jr.
4930—Cullingworth vs. Sarner.
4935—Wilmerding et al. vs. Dardonville imp'l.
4978—Potter vs. Hyman et al.
5014—Godfrey vs. Dayton et al.
5024—Detmold et al. vs. Strann, imp'l., &c.
5026—Bean vs. Hall.
5028—Kobbe et al. vs. Dardonville imp'l.
5082—Wilmerding et al. vs. Dardonville imp'l.
5084—Archer et al. vs. Punchard et al.
5049—Allen et al. vs. Jost.
5096—Stern vs. Schuster.
5076—McQuaid et al. vs. Redmond et al.
5097—Cook et al. vs. Caulkins et al.
4809—Johnson, Jr., vs. At. Mail S. S. Co.
4969—Wheeler, Assignee, vs. Teak.
5068—Low vs. Garbutt.
419—Kennedy vs. Orcutt et al.
1741—Barton vs. Isaacs et al.
2377—Selleck vs. Brander et al.
2584½—Clayton vs. Smith.
2782½—Cox vs. Kiernan.
2819—Isham vs. Phelps et al.
3749—Hall et al. vs. Hall.
3844—Felt vs. Felt.
4086—Peetsch vs. Hedden.
4259—Chapman Slate Co. vs. Cook et al.
4265—Valk et al. vs. Griffith et al.
4286—Riston vs. Keeler.
4293—Saltus vs. Lockwood.
4313—McDaniels vs. Bevins.
4337—Morton et al. vs. Watts et al.
4423—Pratt vs. Fidelity Insurance Co.
4432—Brett et al. vs. Metropolitan S. S. Co.
4463—Norman et al. vs. O'Riley.
4707—Brake vs. Horney, &c.
4723—Gross et al. vs. Kissam.
4760—McCarthy et al. vs. McCaffrey et al.
4761—Sanford vs. De Noyelles, &c.
4788—Frazier vs. McClenachy et al.
4815—Goodyear Dental Vulc. Co. vs. Newbrough.
4823—Leverett vs. Elliott et al.
4843—Jerome vs. Romeyn et al.
4920—Devlin vs. Bristol.
4946—McConnell et al. vs. Pyne.
4986—Carter, Receiver, vs. Doremus et al.
5037—Hyams vs. Salinyer et al.
5044—Russell vs. Sanborn.
5050—Meyer vs. Lester.
5065—Shepard vs. Kish.
5069—Jauncey vs. Mott.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

No special calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.

5—Spencer vs. Nichols.
83—Schenck vs. St. John.
116—Stanard vs. Shawhan et al.
120—Andrews, &c., vs. Glenville Woolen Co.
121—Isham et al. vs. Andrews et al.
127—Stuart vs. Graham.
177—Beamish vs. Doubleday.
186—Foster vs. Johnson et al.

Nos.

199—First Nat. Bank vs. Green et al.
228—Sims et al. vs. Simpson et al.
247—Tobias vs. Cohn et al.
269—Christy, &c., vs. Hillyer.
272—Jhorr vs. Bunzel.
273—Wylie vs. Hersey.
276—Krohn vs. Oechs.
283—Smith vs. Beers.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

One Hour Causes.

Nos.

946—Curnen vs. Lacy.
1560—Ruppaner vs. Holt, Jr.
1770—Schwartz vs. Sherry.
2087—Corneli vs. Sherney.
2206—Metzgar vs. Sauterbach.
1897—Pettingill vs. Weston.
2246—Douglass vs. Nicoll.
1712—Robinson vs. Ward.
2284—Merchant vs. Union Nav. Co.
2202—Smith vs. Lachemeyer.

Nos.

849—Rosenberg vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
2285—Goodkind vs. Lent, Jr.
2259—Fourth Nat. Bank vs. McColl.
2139—Curtis vs. O'Toole.
2248—Phillips vs. Crocker, &c.
1694—Gopp vs. Salomon.
2040—Andemied, &c., vs. Southart.
2088—Cornell, &c., vs. Smith.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.

1144—Tomlion vs. Lyman.
2183—Smith vs. Lovell.
1914—Horspool vs. Tate.
2281—Stewart vs. Green.
1654—Bruen vs. Whittaker, Jr.
2245—Fagan vs. Green.
1750—Funke vs. Bahr.
402—Hyman vs. Franklin.
2057—Parker vs. O'Callaghan.
1401—Layton vs. France.

Nos.

1402—Layton vs. France.
1862—Pettingill vs. Bean.
2138—Hatch vs. Lehenmeau.
2248—Phillips vs. Hibbard.
2377—Fifth National Bank vs. Crombre.
2090—Elkins, &c., vs. Bozeman.
2083—Van Buren vs. Devoe.
2361—Heidsick vs. Bayard.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Calendar continued.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Nelson.

REVERSAL OF THE METEOR DECISION—NEUTRALITY LAW—SALE OF A VESSEL OF WAR.

The United States vs. *The Steamship Meteor, her Tackle, &c.*—Nelson, C. J.—This is an appeal in admiralty from a decree of condemnation in a libel of information for the violation of the neutrality laws of the United States. We have examined the pleadings and proofs in the case, and have been unable to concur in the judgment of the Court below, but from the pressure of other business have not found time to write out at large the grounds and reasons for the opinion arrived at. We must, therefore, for the present, be content with the statement of our conclusions in the matter:

1. Although negotiations were commenced and carried on between the owners of the *Meteor* and agents of the Government of Chili for the sale of her to the latter, with the knowledge that she would be employed against the Government of Spain, with which Chili was at war, yet these negotiations failed, and came to an end, from the inability of the agents to raise the amount of the purchase money demanded; and if the sale of the vessel, in its then condition and equipment, to the Chilian Government would have been a violation of our neutrality laws, of which it is unnecessary to express any opinion, the termination of the negotiation put an end to this ground of complaint.

2. The furnishing of the vessel with coal and provisions for a voyage to Panama, or some other port of South America, and the purpose of the owners to send her thither, in our judgment, was not in pursuance of an agreement or understanding with the agents of the Chilian Government, but for the purpose and design of finding a market for her; and that the owners were free to sell her on her arrival there to the Government of Chili, or of Spain, or any other Government or person with whom they might be able to negotiate a sale.

3. The witnesses chiefly relied on to implicate the owners in the negotiations with the agents of the Chilian Government, with a view and intent of fitting out and equipping the vessel to be employed in the war with Spain, are persons who had volunteered to negotiate on behalf of the agents with the owners, in expectation of large commissions in the event of a sale; or persons in the expectation of employment in some situation in the command of the vessel; and very clearly manifest their disappointment and chagrin at the failure of the negotiations; and whose testimony is to be examined with considerable distrust and suspicion. We are not satisfied that a case is made out, upon the proofs, of a violation of the neutrality laws of the United States, and must, therefore, reverse the decree below, and enter a decree dismissing the libel.

For the United States, District-Attorney Courtney and Messrs. Webster and Craig; for appellants, Messrs. Evarts, Southmayd and Choate.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE SULZBERGER CONSPIRACY CASE—SENTENCE OF HARTMAN AND FLEISCHAUER.

Mr. Fullerton, counsel for the defendants, appeared in court yesterday morning, and stated that the defendants Hartman and Fleischauer were in court, and that he had not seen the other two defendants, Sulzberger and Straus, and did not know their whereabouts. He presented an affidavit, made by Fleischauer, in which he stated that he had never been connected in any way with the distillery or rectifying establishment, and that he had no interest whatever in the business. Hess, the watchman at the distillery, who was acquitted on the trial, also made an affidavit, in which he deposed that to his knowledge Fleischauer never had any interest in either of the places of business, and that he had never seen Fleischauer exercise any authority whatever in the premises. Letters were handed in to the Court from County Clerk Loew, Judge Cardozo and others, testifying to the good character of Fleischauer.

The defendants Hartman and Fleischauer were then called up for sentence.

In relation to Fleischauer, the Judge remarked that he could but give weight to the affidavits and letters, and, taking into consideration all the circumstances, he would suspend sentence against him, and he was accordingly discharged from custody.

In passing sentence upon Hartman, the Court said that no affidavits or letters being presented in his behalf, he would sentence him to imprisonment for ten days and a fine of $5,000, and to be imprisoned until the fine was paid.

The other two defendants, Sulzberger and Straus, were called, and not responding, their bail was forfeited, and bench warrants issued against them.

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS ON THE GOVERNMENT—FORGERY OF QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS—CONFESSION OF THE FORGER.

The United States vs. *James W. Winter.*—The indictment in this case sets forth that the defendant, who was a clerk in the Quartermaster's Department, did, at various times between the 6th day of May and the 31st day of July, 1867, forge the signature of Brevet-Major Robert C. Morgan, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., on seventeen checks on the Sub-Treasury, for various amounts, in sums of from $25 to $900, in all for the sum of $3,344 60. These checks purported to be for pay of employes in the Quartermaster's Department, and the money was collected on all but two of them.

The defendant had pleaded not guilty, but as Mr. Bell was about to open the case, the accused, through his counsel, withdrew his former plea and plead guilty.

It appears from his written confession that he was the first to make the frauds known, by writing the facts to Major Morgan, stating all the particulars of the forgeries, and confessing that strong drink and gambling were the causes of his crimes.

Major Morgan was in Court and testified that Winter had been in his employ as his cashier for over five years, and that heretofore he had always found him honest and trustworthy, and also that Winter had first made the forgery known by sending him a full confession of his frauds.

Winter will be sentenced this morning.

SELLING COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY.

The United States vs. *Thomas Lloyd.*—Indicted for selling counterfeit currency. In this case the defendant withdrew his former plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty.

In passing sentence upon him the Court said it was evident that the prisoner was almost dying from consumption, and that an imprisonment would hasten his death; and in consideration of that fact and his former good character, the Court would suspend sentence, and the prisoner was accordingly discharged.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

The United States vs. *George King.*—Indicted for passing and having in his possession counterfeit currency of the denomination of twenty-five cents. The Government called

Philip Stevenson, who testified that he kept an oyster saloon in Spring-street, and that on the 1st of May the defendant came in and ordered a stew, which was given him, and he tendered a counterfeit twenty-five cent currency stamp in payment for the stew, and upon the witness asking him if he had any more like it, he drew out a roll of them. The witness had him arrested at once, and he was taken to the Station House, where he said that he had received the money from a canal boat captain.

Patrolman Rogers testified that he arrested King at Stevenson's place in Spring-street, and took him to the Station House, where he was searched, and sixteen of the counterfeits found on his person.

Government rested. The defense called no witnesses, and counsel for both sides summed up. The Judge charged the Jury, who returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was accordingly discharged.

For the Government, Assistant District-Attorney Bell; for the prisoner, O. S. Stewart, Esq.

This was the last case on the criminal calendar for this term, and the Jury were therefore discharged for the term.

Charles Sagory vs. *J. Fritz Wissmann, administrator, &c., of Frederick Wissmann, deceased.*—The plaintiff brought an action against Frederick Wissmann, in his lifetime, to recover the amount of his bond for $20,000, or the amount of a judgment in a State Court in Verginia for $18,399.

The defendant set up that he was Consul at Frankfort, and the State Court had no jurisdiction; he also set up other pleas, which were overruled or withdrawn.

The Court held that the plaintiff was entitled to recover on the bond, and the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $38,879 99.

T. J. Glover for plaintiff; S. P. Nash for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.

Before Judge Ingalls and a Jury.

ACTION AGAINST A RAILROAD COMPANY FOR CAUSING INJURIES TO A CHILD.

James Kain, Guardian, &c., vs. *The Forty-second-street and Grand-street Ferry Railroad Company.*—On the 19th of June, 1865, Sarah E. Kain, a child aged about 3 years, residing with her father, James Kain, in Cannon-street, was accidentally injured by one of defendant's cars, while playing with other children in the street, opposite the father's residence. The damage to the person was comparatively slight, but it is claimed by plaintiff that the shock given to the nervous system of the child was such as to cause serious and permanent injuries. The trial occupied a large portion of the day, and will be resumed on Monday next. When the testimony was all in, the counsel for the defendant's moved for a dismissal of the complaint, but the Court adjudged that there were some questions of fact to go to a jury.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—June 25.

Before Judge Ingraham.

THE INJUNCTION IN THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

John J. Howell and Joseph M. De Veau vs. *The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, Henry Keep et al.*—In this case an injunction was granted on the 17th inst. by Judge Ingraham, whereby the defendants were, among other things, restrained from creating or issuing any capital stock of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the purpose of making, apportioning or paying any dividends upon its present capital stock; also from making or apportioning any dividend upon the present preferred capital stock of the Company, payable in such preferred capital stock, &c. The particulars of the case have already been published fully in the Times. The matter came before the Court to-day on the order to show cause why the injunction should not be continued. Mr. S. J. Tilden appeared on behalf of the Company, and Messrs. Rapallo & Spencer for the plaintiffs, Howell and De Veau. The Court has made no decision.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—June 25.

By Judge Ingraham.

Gustave Newhaus *vs.* Mina Newhaus; report of referee confirmed, and marriage vacated.

Parsons *vs.* Hamblin et al.; motion granted with $10 costs.

Mary Leary *vs.* James Leary; motion denied with leave to renew on proof of marriage.

Monteith *vs.* The Rider Horse Nail Company; motion granted so far as to open the judgment and allow the defendant to put an answer on payment of $10 costs of motion and costs of entering judgment; the judgment and levy to remain as security.

In the matter of the application of E. H. Anderson, Receiver, &c., to settle counsel fees; motion granted and reference ordered.

In the matter of the petition of Wm. G. Hopper, an infant under the age of 14 years, for leave to sell, &c.; order granted.

Conant *vs.* Ten Eyck; motion to vacate order of arrest denied.

Lewis Francis et al. *vs.* John J. Vanderweyde et al.; there is nothing in the affidavits to warrant the arrest of the defendant, John J. Vanderweyde; the debt was contracted before he came to this City; his subsequent promise to pay was without consideration, but even if it was valid and binding the facts would not warrant an arrest; it was a mere promise to do an act in the future; motion to discharge granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—June 25.

By Judge Barrett.

In the matter of Geo. N. Kendenew on his naturalization; see memorandum.

Wall *vs.* Richards; motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs.

Feil *vs.* Traberk; motion to dissolve injunction denied, with $10 costs.

Meehan *vs.* Williams; motion denied.

Mandel *vs.* Greene; default opened upon payment of June Term fee and disbursements of entering judgments.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, the following cases, among others, were disposed of: Eugene Baker alias Rickerman, David Carrol and Geo. Jackson, members of a gang of desperadoes, were placed upon trial for having forcibly entered the dry goods store No. 520 Broadway, on the night of the 11th inst. When the trial had proceeded for a short time the prisoners pleaded "guilty." As there are other charges against Baker, he was remanded; his comrades were sent to State Prison for two years and six months each.

Lewis Wolff admitted that he stole a silk dress worth $200 from Isadore Rosenthal, of No. 203 Henry-street. In view of the culprit's general bad character, the Court imposed a sentence of four years' imprisonment at Sing Sing.

Reuben Ellis, alias Dutch Mike, was tried for having stolen a horse from Wm. J. Macdonald. The animal was found in the prisoner's keeping, but the testimony failed to show guilty knowledge, and a verdict of acquittal was therefore rendered.

Morris Schulam, formerly a City railroad car conductor, pleaded guilty of forging the name of Geo. Schaffer upon an order for a case of shoes. He was remanded for sentence.

The Court was then adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

Nineteen cases of assault and battery, fourteen of petit larceny, three of carring dangerous weapons, one of keeping disorderly house, one of cruelty to animals and one of misdemeanor, made up the calendar of yesterday. Several of the causes were minutely litigated in the endeavor of the accused to show their innocence, and in consequence the labor of the session was unusually protracted. The chief cases of the day grew out of the Fourteenth Ward troubles some days since, and among them was one of

MUSCULAR DENTISTRY.

Officer McNamee, of the Fourteenth Precinct, testified that when patrolling his post in the evening he came upon Michael Reynolds ensconced in a coal-box, at the corner of Mulberry and Hester streets, fast asleep. Deeming that Reynolds might find some more fitting place of repose, the officer awoke him up and admonished him that he had better go home. Reynolds scrambled from the box, and apparently being made ill-humored by this intrusion upon his slumbers, attacked the policeman savagely, first with words and then with his fist. McNamee, taken by surprise in the out-set, was overcome and suffered the loss of two of his teeth, but eventually captured his assailant. Reynolds found, yesterday, that his feat was worth just $25, a fine of that amount being the sentence inflicted by the Court through Justice Dowling.

THE MULBERRY-STREET DISTURBANCE.

The case of Matthew Reynolds, No. 121 Mulberry-street, charged with assaulting Officer George Lyman, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was reported at the time of the occurrence. Yesterday Lyman testified that he entered Reynolds' saloon on Sunday evening in citizens' dress, and asked for beer. Being asked if he was not a police officer, Lyman answered, "That is a pretty question to ask a man who wants beer." He was then assaulted by Reynolds and others who were in the store, and forced into the street, when followed the general row, reported fully at the time. In answer to questions by the Court and counsel, Lyman stated that he was not visiting liquor saloons on the night in question by the orders of Capt. Garland, nor by the orders of any of the Sergeants. The doorman at the Station House had asked him if he had citizens' clothes, and when he replied affirmatively, the doorman had told him to put them on. Officer Martinette, who was of equal rank with himself, had directed him to visit the liquor saloons. The testimony being concluded, Justice Dowling, acting for the Court, acquitted the prisoner.

JAMES-STREET PASTIMES.

Daniel Sweeney, a soldier from a suburban barracks, being in the City on furlough, groped his way into the saloon No. 62 James-street, in search of the Metropolitan elephant he was bent upon seeing. Once within the saloon, he says he was set upon by the denizens of the place, and that finally John Dill bit off his ear and threw him into the street. Dill was positive that he could not have achieved the feat, for the reason that he was in bed and fast asleep at the time; but Justice Kelly thinking otherwise, fined him $50, and Dill not having the money went to prison.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 25, 1868.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	113¾
145,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67 ...s3	114
10,000	do.	114
15,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	107¼
25,000	do. ...s3	107¼
60,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s, 2d series	110
41,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	77½
30,000	do.	77
21,000	do.....bet. call	77
1,000	do.....2d call	77
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x-c. 2d call	77¾
37,000	N. C. St. 6s.....x c	75
3,000	do.	75¼
8,000	do.....2d call	76
30,000	do.	76¼
5,000	do.	76¼
5,000	N. Car. State 6s, new	75
10,000	do.	75¾
10,000	do.	75¾
1,000	do.....2d call	75¾
10,000	do.	76
102,000	Missouri 6s	94¼
20,000	do.	94¼
5,000	Vir. St. 6's..x-c. bet. call	58¾
10,000	do.....2d call	58¾
2,000	Virginia 6s. New bet. call	57¾
9,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s. '87	94
1,000	Alt. & T.H. Inc.	82
1,000	Chi. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s	98
4,000	do	98¼
2,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d	94
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st	106
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st m	96¼
5,000	C. & G. E. 1st	81¼
500	W. U. Tel. 7s, bds.	85
5,000	Mor. & Es. 1st M.	99¾
10	Bank of Republic	120
17	Manhattan Bank	145
120	Bank of Commerce	130
200	Canton Co. ...b30	50
100	do. ...b30	50¼
150	do.	50
200	Pacific Mail	101¾
100	do.	101¾
20	do.	102¼
70	Del. & Hud. Ca.	134

200	West. U. Tel.	34¾
300	do.	34¾
200	do.	34¾
570	do.	34
200	do. .....2d call	33¾
200	Union Nav. Co. bet. call	28¼
100	Bruns. C. L. Co.	7¼
700	do.	7½
200	do. .....2d call	7¼
50	Adams Ex.	55¾
100	do.	55¾
300	do.	55¾
200	Wells-Fargo Ex.	27
50	Am. Ex. Co.	50
100	Mer. U. Ex.	26¾
50	U. S. Ex. bet. call	51
225	N. Y. Cen.	134¾
150	do.	134
17	do.	133¾
100	do.	133¾
300	do. ...b3	134
300	Erie R.	68¾
500	do.	68¾
1200	Reading R.	103
400	do.	103¾
62	do.	103¾
400	do. ...s60	101¾
100	Mich. Cen. R.	117¾
20	do.	118
200	Mich. S. & N. I.	91¾
300	do.	91¾
300	Cleve. & Pitts.	90¾
800	do.	90¾
300	C. & N. W. R.	69¾
100	do.	69¾
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	79¾
100	do.	79¾
300	Cl. & Tol.	103¾
750	Chic. & R. I.	105
100	do.	104¾
20	do.	104¾
20	Mil. & St. P. bet. call	64¾
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	111¾
50	New-Jersey C. R.	124¾
100	Chic. & Alton R.	135¾
100	Chi. & Alt. Pf.	136
200	Ohio & Miss. R.	30¼
500	do.	30¼
100	Tol., W. & W.	47¾
100	H. & St. J. Pf.	88
100	Del., L. & W. bet. call	123
10	N. Y. & N. H. R. x-d	145

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	113¾
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	118
20,000	do.	117¾
26,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	113
40,000	do.	113¾
60,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	110¾
30,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '65	113¾
1,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65 New	113¾
170,000	do.	113¾
297,000	U. S. 6s, Pac. R. Issue	102¾
250,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67	113¾
345,000	do.	114
25,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	107¾
50,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	107
105,000	do.	107¼
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s..x-c	77½
5,000	do.	77¾
6,000	do.	77¾
100,000	Tenn. 6s, new	77¾
50,000	do. ...s30	78¼
10,500	Vir. 6s, New	57¾
10,000	N. Car. 6s.....x-c	77
30,000	do.	78
15,000	do.	79
50,000	do. ...bet. call	79
35,000	N. Car. 6s.....new	77¼
20,000	do.	77¾
20,000	Missouri 6s	94¾
50,000	do.	95
1,000	Ga. St. 6s	89

200	West. U. Tel.	34¾
100	Quicksilver	25¼
100	Mariposa Pf.	9
300	Pac. Mail	101¾
50	do.	101¾
75	Brunswick C. L.	8¼
150	Adams Ex.	55
100	do.	54¾
200	Wells-Fargo Ex.	26¾
5	Amer. Ex.	49¾
400	U. S. Ex.	50
300	Mer. U. Ex.	26
200	do.	26¾
100	do.	26¾
200	Erie R.	68¾
100	Erie R. P.	75
200	Hud. River	140
200	Chic. & R. I. R.	105¾
100	do. ...s10	105¾
5	do.	105¾
700	Reading R.	103¾
100	do.	103¾
200	do.	103¾
100	do.	104¾
200	do.	104¾
100	M. S. & N. I.	91¾
10	do.	91¾
800	Clev. & Pitts.	90
600	do.	90¾
100	Chi. & N. W. R.	68¾
200	Clev. & Tol.	103¾
200	Mil. & St. P.	64¾
200	do.	64¾
300	do.	65
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	77¾
200	P. F. W. & C.	111¾
100	O. & Miss. R.	30¾
100	Chic. & Alt. R.	135

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Adams Ex.	55¾
100	U. S. Ex. Co.	51
10	Mer. U. Ex.	27
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	26¾
800	Pacific Mail	102
200	do.	101¾
300	West. U. Tel.	34¾
100	do.	34¾
100	do. c	34¼
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	134¾
300	Erie R.	69
200	do.	68¾
100	Hud. Riv. R.	139¾
100	Readin. R.	103¾
600	do.	103¾
400	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	77¾
600	Ohio & Miss. R.	30¾
200	Cles. & Tol....x-d	103¾

800	M. S. & N. I.	91¾
400	do.	91¾
200	do. ...b10	91¾
200	do.	91¾
200	Clev. & Pitts.	90¾
50	do.	91
200	do.	90¾
400	Chi. R. I. & P.	105¾
1000	do.	105¾
800	Chi. & N. W.	69¾
600	do.	69
500	do. ...b3	68¾
600	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	79¾
300	do.	79
200	do.	79¾
100	Mar. Pref.	8¾
100	Bruns. City Land.	6¾

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200	Wells-Fargo Ex. s15	26¾
300	Adams Ex.	55
200	Quicksilver	25
200	Pacific Mail	101¾
600	do.	101¾
200	West. U. Tel.	34¾
100	N. Y. Cen.	134¾
100	Hud. R. R.	139¾
1500	Reading R.	103¾
20	B. & B. Ass'n	106¾

200	P., F. W. & C.	111¾
300	Ohio & Miss. R.	30¼
200	Clev. & Pitts.	90¾
200	do. ...b30	90¾
500	Chi. R. I. & P.	105¾
300	Chi. & N. W.	68¾
500	do.	68¾
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf. b4	79
300	do.	78¾
200	do.	78¾
50	Mariposa Pf.	8¾
800	M. S. & N. I.	91¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

300	Adams Ex.	54¾
100	do.	54¾
100	do.	54¾
600	Mer. U. Ex.	26
1800	Quick. Min.	25
50	U. S. Ex.	50
100	do.	49¾
100	Erie R.	69
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	134¾
100	W. U. Tel.	34
1200	Reading R.	104¾

200	Ohio & M. R.	30¾
400	M. S. & N. I.	91¾
100	do. ...b10	91¾
100	Cleve. & Pitts.	90¾
100	Chi. R. I. & P.	105¾
100	do.	105¾
800	Chi. & N. W.	69¾
300	do.	68¾
400	Ch. & N. W. Pf.	79
100	Brunswick L. Co.	9¾

Thursday, June 25—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 140¼@140⅜ ℘ cent. The market was scarcely so firm as yesterday. The Gold for Cash delivery was in rather better supply, and only a very trifling bonus was paid for its use until to-morrow. We remark, however, an indisposition to sell Gold *short* for an early decline in price, notwithstanding the certainty of heavy disbursements for Gold Interest from the Treasury Office after Tuesday next. The Export of Gold by the Southampton and Bremen steamer to-day amounts to $350,000. The Foreign Exchanges are steady at the basis of 110¼ for 60-day Bills on London, and 110¾ for short-sight Bills. These terms are safe to the Bankers as against loss, even if they should be compelled to cover their drawings by the shipment of American Gold Coin. Indeed, where they have no commissions to pay on either side, the operation is said to yield a small profit.

Money lenders outside of Bank complain that even at 3@4 ⅌ cent. they have some difficulty in lending out their balances to the Brokers. At Bank the rates are also 3@4 ⅌ cent. The impression is that this easy condition of the market will continue to the 15th or 20th July, after which the rates of Interest may possibly begin to advance, in anticipation of the Fall demand to move the Western Grain and Southern Cotton crops.

The Public Funds were made weak by some of the jobbers through the early part of the day, and some moderate lots of 5-20s of 1862 and 1867 were pressed on sale, apparently with a view to affect the market. After 2 o'clock P. M. the demand to buy gained upon the offerings to sell, and after a concession in the forenoon of ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent., the quotations recovered to about the figures of last night.

On the State Bond list at the Stock Exchange, there was a further rise, on a very active business, in North Carolinas, of both classes, of *two per cent.*, the old Bonds selling up to 79 ⅌ cent., and the new to 77⅝ ⅌ cent. Over $200,000 Tennessee Bonds were taken at 77@77⅛, and in the afternoon Missouris advanced to 95 ⅌ cent. The Railway Mortgages were steady.

The Railway Share market was not a satisfactory one through the forenoon, although the Western Roads receded but slightly from yesterday's sales, and the New-York Roads, while declining ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent., were not forced in large amounts upon the market. In the afternoon the whole list was better, and the upward movement in Reading made a further gain of 1 ⅌ cent. on the announcement of the half-yearly Dividend. On the Miscellaneous list, Pacific Mail was ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. weaker than yesterday. Western Telegraph was also weaker in the morning, but recovered at the late Boards.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made, as compared with Wednesday night:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	107¼	107¼	Virginia 6s	58⅝	58⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113⅝	113⅝	Missouri	94⅞	95
U. S. Con. 5-20s	114⅝	114	Northwest	69	69⅛
N. Y. Central	134⅞	134⅜	N. West Pref.	79⅜	79
Erie	68⅞	68⅞	Rock Island	105⅛	105⅜
Hudson	139⅜	140⅛	Fort Wayne	111⅛	111⅜
Reading	103⅜	104⅜	W. U. Telegraph	34⅞	34⅛
Mich. Southern	91⅝	91⅝	St. Paul Pref.	77¼	77⅜
Ohio and Miss.	30⅛	30⅛	St. Paul Com.	64⅞	65
Pittsburgh	90⅝	90⅞	Pacific Mail	102	101⅝
Toledo	103⅞	103⅞	American Gold	140⅜	140⅛
Tenn 6s, new	77⅝	77⅝	Bills on London	110⅜	110⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of the day:

6 ⅌ cent. reg. '81	113	5-20 cou., 1865, new is.	113⅞
500 & 1,000, 1881	118⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	114
5-20 reg., 1862	109⅛	10-40 reg.	107
5-20 500 & 1,000 1862	113⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	107⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000 1864	110⅞	7 3-10 2d series	110
5-20 500 & 1,000 1865	111⅛	7 3-10 3d series	110

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y L.	108	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	101⅛
N. Y. coup. B'y Loan	111	Illinois war loan	101⅛
N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. Canal, 1870	102	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1873	97
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1872	101⅛	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex c.	77⅝
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1873	101⅛	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. n. bds	77
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874	101⅛	Virginia 6s., ex c.	58⅞
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1875	101⅛	Virginia 6s, new bds	57⅞
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1877	101⅛	Georgia 6s	89
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1878	101⅛	Georgia 7s. new bonds	98⅛
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874	96⅞	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	79
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1875	95	N. C. 6s. new bonds	77⅝
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1876	94	Missouri 6s	95
Illinois C. bonds 1860	100	Mo 6s H. & St. Jo. iss.	94⅛
Illinois reg., 1860	100	Louisiana 6s	63⅛
Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1860	100	California 7s	134
Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1862	100	California 7s. large bds.	133
Illinois c. 6s, '79 aft. 1865	100	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois c. 6s '79 aft. 1870	101	Rhode Island 6s	100
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks. The East River Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of *four ⅌ cent.*:

New-York	135	Irving	109
Manhattan	140	Metropolitan	134
Merchants'	122	East River	102⅛
Mechanics'	126	Market	118
Union	120	Shoe and Leather	114
America	140	Corn Exchange	130
Phenix	108⅛	Continental	105
Tradesmen's	143	St. Nicholas	108
Seventh Ward	115	Marine	150
State of New-York	116	Manuf's & Merch'ts.	103
Commerce	129	Central National	105
American Exchange	121	Fourth National	105
Bank of the Republic	120	Tenth National	98
Hanover	117		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	94⅛	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	72⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	94⅛	Tol., W. & West'n S.F.	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	90	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	102⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n.	90	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	77
N. Y. Cen. 7's. con. 1876	132⅛	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	80
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883	97	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	78
Erie 7s. 4th ind., 1880	92	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	90	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., '69-70	102⅛	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S.F. '85	102	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	102⅛
Harlem, 1st M.	101⅛	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	98
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c. '69-'72	112	Morris & Essex 1st M.	99
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	114	Morris & Essex 2d M.	89
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	95	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	103⅛
N. Ind. Gosh. Line, '68	98	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100⅛
M. S. & N. I. S f'd 7 p. c.	101⅛	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100⅛
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	106
Ch. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1870	118	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	100
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	94
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	86	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	94⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	82	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	79
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	99	Cleve. & P. Con. S. F.	92⅛
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	91⅛	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	105
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. ex bds.	90⅛	Chi. & Alton Inc.	93
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M.	96⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	97⅛
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	105	Ohio & Miss. Con.	89⅛
Lack. & West'n. bds.	97	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	96
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	97	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	94
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	95	Chi. & G. East'n 1st M.	81
Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	82⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	94⅛

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $6,192,628 28; payments, $6,082,653 23; balance, $96,266,893 56. The receipts include for Customs, $315,000; for Gold Notes, $103,000.

We understand the Reading Railroad management at Philadelphia have declared the usual half-yearly Dividend of five ⅌ cent., reserving the net cash earnings of the past six months for new improvements in the property, the practical returns from which will more than equal, in the future, ten ⅌ cent. per annum interest on this addition to the capital stock.

The Western Union Telegraph Company, at their recent half-yearly meeting, presented the following statement of revenue and expenses for six months, ending July 1, 1868:

	Gross Receipts.	Current Expenses.	Net Profit.
January	$539,794	$366,446	$173,347
February	600,183	345,856	254,327
March	587,962	335,947	252,014
April	602,257	356,349	245,907
May, estim'd	575,000	350,000	225,000
June, do.	550,000	350,000	200,000
Total	$3,455,196	$2,104,598	$1,350,598

Total net profit, six months, to July 1, as per table		$1,350,598
Of which has been appropriated for construction, six months, to June 30, (two months estimated)	$135,563	
Purchase of Telegraph Stocks	42,586	
Sinking Fund, six months, at $20,000 per month	120,000	
Interest on Bonds, six months	171,000	
Purchase of Real Estate	3,011—	$472,161
Balance of Net Profits for the six months, over all expenses, available for July Dividend		$878,436

The net earnings for the six months, ending Jan. 1, 1868, were mainly appropriated in payment of Bonds maturing in 1867, as per statement published in January, 1868.

The Cleveland and Pittsburg Road earned in the

Second week of June, 1868	$49,701
Same week, 1867	42,912

Comparative earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company for the third week in June:

1868	$252,278 60
1867	219,102 84
Increase	$33,176 76

The Third-avenue Savings Bank has declared its usual semi-annual Dividend at the rate of 6 ⅌ cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in July.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Reade-st., s.s., 135 ft. w. of Washington-st., 22.6x52	$850
87th-st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x98.9	5,000
48th-st., s. s., 145 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x100.5	34,500
40th-st., s. s., 340 ft. e. of 7th-av., 40x100.4	14,000
47th-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of 8th-av., 16.2x47.10	6,650
49th-st., n. s., 162.6 ft. e. of 5th-av., 37.6x100.5	28,000
40th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x100.5	4,250
32d-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x100.5	2,500
32d-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.5	3,000
32d-st., s. s., 95 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20.6x100.5	36,380
97th-st., s. s., 362.3 ft. w. of 1st-av.	nom.
60th-st., n. s., 143.9 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 87.6x100.5	18,250
55th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 9th-av., 50x200.10	36,000
32d-st., n. s., 200 ft. 6 in. w. of 4th-av., 76.6x100.6	11,750
82d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 75x100	16,600
93d-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x100.8½	8,1
93d-st., s.s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x100.8	4,800
114th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x100	5,700
122d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 175x100.11	9,500
127th-st., s. s., 473.9 ft. e. of 6th-av., 18.9x100	9,000
151st-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x99.11	2,000
Av. D, n. w. cor. 8th-st., 14.1x51	7,000
2d-av., e. s., bet. 97th and 98th sts., 650x100	14,250
2d-av., e. s., lot No. 67, Benson estate, 25.2x100	100
2d-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of 46th-st., 25x75	22,300
2d-av., e. s., bet. 97th and 98th sts., 650x100	12,000
10th-av., w. s., 75 ft. s. w. of 12th-st., 82.6x49x74.2x8.11	7,500
11th-av., e. s., 50.2½ ft. n. 51st-st., 50.2½x100	5,000

Leases Recorded.

Grand-st., No. 558, first floor, 4 years, first year	$1,000
46th-st., bet. Broadway and 8th-av., Ward No. 5, block No. 47, 3 years, first year	200
46th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.5, 20 years, per year	350
47th-st., s. s., 115 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.5, 20 years, per year	350
2d-av., No. 741, (part of house,) 5 years, per year	600
3d-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 63d-st., 25x90, 20 years, per year	800

KING'S COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Ellery-st. and Delmonico-place, s. e. corner, 67.3x25.10x41.11x58.1	$600
Herkimer-st., n. s., 187 ft. e. of New-York-av., 88x80	1,800
Hewes-st., n. s., 167.4 ft. e. of Lee-av., 4 lots, 89.4x100	4,100
Madison-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Howard-av., 2 lots, 50x100	600
Oxford-st., w. s., 147.6 ft. s. of DeKalb-av., 20x100	14,000
Pacific-st., n. s., 95 ft. e. of 4th-av., three-story brick, 15x90	5,500
Schloss-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Graham-av., 50x100, ¾ share	5,300
Van Buren-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 25x100	500
Warren-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of Vanderbilt-av., 20x131	12,500
Atlantic-av., n. s., 220 ft. of New-York-av., 2 lots, 40x149.1	2,000
DeKalb-av., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Reid-av., 25x100	3,500
Flatbush-av., n. e. s., 89.10 ft. n. w. of Hanson-place, frame house, 41.6x4.11x19.3x10.1x48.1x20	5,010
Franklin-av., w. s., 402.6 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 12.6x100	4,000
Graham-av. and Broome-st., s. e. corner, 2 lots, 59x98.2x48x100	1,200
Putnam-av., s. s., 320 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 20x100	4,600
Utica-av., e. s., 116 ft. s. of Bergen-st., 22x106.7	330
Utica-av. and Bergen-st., s. e. corner, 46x106.7	750
Utica-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Wyckoff-av., 20x106.7	308
Utica-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Wyckoff-av., 25x106.7	375
Utica-av., e. s., 95.7 ft. n. of Wyckoff-av., 22x106.7	330
Willoughby-av., s. s., 80.2 ft. w. of Carlton-av., 103.3x20.5x107.1x19.10	nom.

Leases Recorded.

Columbia-st., Nos. 9 and 11, 4 years, per year	$825
Myrtle-av., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Bushwick Boulevard, bakery, 5 years, per year	360

East New-York.

Sigel-av., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Division-av., 2 lots, 50x100	$400

QUEENS COUNTY.

Hicksville.

New Bridge Road and road to Mannitto Hill, s. e. cor., 10 acres	$2,000

Hempstead.

Jerusalem Road, adjoining Whitmore's, both sides, 131½ acres	$9,000

Astoria.

The Crescent, w. s., 223.3 ft. s. of Temple-st., 213.4x75x229.6x76.8	$3,900

Hunter's Point.

Central-av., w. s., 125 ft. n. of West 4th-st., 25x100	$7,000

Newtown.

Lots Nos. 83, 173, 186, 230, 231, 276, 277, 278, 281, 522, 323, map Myers' addition, each 25x100	$1,000

NEW-JERSEY—ESSEX COUNTY.

Bloomfield.

3½ acres, Uzal T. Hay's property	$5,500
1 acre, Humphrey Bland's property	6,000

Caldwell.

Middle Summer-av., Caleb Riker's premises, 18 acres	$2,100

Newark.

Amity and Walnut sts., n. e. cor., 82x95	$1,050
Court-st., s. s., 77.6 ft. w. of Bergen-st., 25x100	1,450
Kossuth-st., n. s., 740.1 ft. e. of Hamburg-place, 100x100	800
Lewis-st., e. s., 29.9 ft. s. of Kinney-st., 25x100	250
Lewis-st., e. s., 29.9 ft. s. of Kinney-st., 25x200	470
Lisle and Barbara sts., s. w. cor., A. Senft's prop.	50
South-st., s. s., Jno. Baird's property, 20x100	875

Orange.

Nassau-st., n. s., 225 ft. from Myrtle-st., 50x104	$325

East Orange.

Prospect-st., e. s., Jesse W. Johnson's, 19 acres	$15,000

HUDSON COUNTY.

Jersey City.

Montgomery-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Kellogg-st., 20x100	$6,250
Jersey-av., e. s., 99.8 ft. n. of South 4th-st., 4 in.x32	300

Hoboken.

Lot No. 29, block No. 43, Coster estate, 25x73	$650

Hudson City.

St. Paul's-av., n. s., lot No. 127, E. R. V. Wright's property, 25x100	$450

Bergen.

Washington-av., s. e. s., 75 ft. s. w. of Maple-st., 25x100	$7,000
Lot No. 34, R. Van Riper's estate, 75x116	8,000
Lot No. 8, map No. 2, R. Van Riper's estate, 50x132, half share	7,500

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD are now finished and in operation. More than twenty thousand men are employed, and it is not impossible that the entire track, from Omaha to Sacramento, will be finished in 1869 instead of 1870. The Union Pacific Railroad Company receive:

I.—A GOVERNMENT GRANT of the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations.

II.—A GOVERNMENT GRANT of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road. This is an absolute donation, and will be a source of large revenue in the future.

III.—A GOVERNMENT GRANT of United States Thirty-year bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built. The Government takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, &c.

IV.—A GOVERNMENT GRANT of the right to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, to aid in building the road, to the same amount as the United States Bonds, issued for the same purpose, and *no more*. THE GOVERNMENT PERMITS the Trustees for the First Mortgage Bondholders to deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the road is completed, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class railroad.

V.—A CAPITAL STOCK SUBSCRIPTION from the stockholders, of which *over Eight Million Dollars* have been paid in upon the work already done, and which will be increased as the wants of the Company require.

VI.—NET CASH EARNINGS on its way business, that already amount to MORE THAN THE INTEREST on the First Mortgage Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS upon such a property, costing nearly three times their amount, are secure beyond any contingency.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for $1,000 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July, at the Company's office in the City of New-York, at the rate of 6 per cent. in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity. The price is 102, and at the present rate of gold, they pay a liberal income on their cost. The Company believe that at the present price, these bonds are the cheapest security in the market, and reserve the right to advance the price at any time. Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-street, and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-street, and by leading bankers generally throughout the United States.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 25, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	23	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	7,210	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	859	Pork, bbls.	....
Cornmeal, bags	705	Cut Meats, pkgs.	....
Wheat, bushels	15,822	Lard, pkgs.	400
Corn, bushels	22,742	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	....
Rye, bushels	1,015	Whisky, bbls.	....
Oats, bushels	49,372	Petroleum, bbls.	8,079

ASHES—Have been in moderate supply and demand at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots, and $10 25@$10 37 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in request at uniform rates, including Java at 22½c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@18c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@16½c.; Rio, 8½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@15½c.; Domingo, 14½c.@15c., all in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—A much more active and general demand prevailed for desirable lots to-day, at improved prices. Sales have been reported of 3,077 bales, including 2,063 bales to spinners, 284 bales to speculators, and 710 bales to shippers, the market closing firmly.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	26½	26¾	27 @27¼
Good Ordinary	27⅛	27¼	28 @28¼
Low Middling	29	29¼	29½@29¾
Middling	30¾	31	31¼@31½
Good Middling	32	32¼	32½@33

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	5,037
Receipts last week	3,657
Receipts preceding week	3,625
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	361,833
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	587,065
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	213,677
Exports since Sept. 1	366,968
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	58,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,150,000
Receipts same time 1866–7	1,795,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,331,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,642,000
Exports same time 1866–7	1,420,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	123,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	235,000

EGGS—Have been in less demand at easier prices on reduced offerings, including Jersey, extra brands, 25c.; State and Pennsylvania, 24c.@25c.; Ordinary Western, 21c.@24c.; Western by express, 22c.@24c.; Canada, 22c.@24c. ⅌ dozen.

FRUIT—In the line of domestic varieties, Strawberries are about the only fruit receiving attention. A few Apples are arriving from the South, and sell, as per quality, at from $2 to $6 ⅌ bbl. We quote: Apples, Southern, ⅌ bbl., $2 50@$6; Apples, good, ⅌ crate, $2; Gooseberries, ⅌ bushel, $4; Strawberries, Wilson's, ⅌ quart box, 10c.@18c.; Strawberries, Common, ⅌ quart, 8c.@12c.; Strawberries, Jersey, ⅌ basket, 2½c.@3½c.; Cherries, ⅌ lb., 20c.@25c. Dried Apples are dull, Peaches are unchanged. Small fruits are quiet. We quote: New Apples, State, 8½c.@9c.; new Apples, Western, 7½c.@8c.; new Apples, Southern, 5½c.@6c.; Peaches, new Southern, 19c.@21c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 12c.@13c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 8c.@9½c.; Cherries, new pitted, 26c.@28c.; Blackberries, 16c.@17c.; Raspberries, 38c.@40c.; Plums, 30c.@32c. ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active to-day, and desirable lines, particularly of low grades, have been quoted steadier in price. The export inquiry has been fair. There has likewise been some disposition evinced to purchase on speculative account. The regular home trade demand has been moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,850 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 75@$7 40; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $7 65@$8 60; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $8 60@$9 50, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $8 70@$9 50 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 75@$7 40
Extra State	7 65@ 9 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 65@13 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 70@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 55@13 25
Extra Genesee	9 65@13 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 75@16 00

Southern Flour has been in demand and steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 550 bbls., at $9@$10 60 for very poor to fair, and $10 60@$16 25 for fair to very superior extra, ⅌ bbl. Messrs. Hooper, Harris & Co. have received the first lot of new Tennessee (Nashville) Flour. California Flour has been in more demand at about previous figures; sales have been reported of 1,500 sacks at $10 25@$12 75 for extras, ⅌ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is quiet at $8 25@$10 40 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 280 bbls. Corn Meal has been in less demand, at $5 80@$5 90 for Jersey, $5 60@$6 for Western, $6 for Marsh's Caloric, $5 50 for City, $6 25@$6 30 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 500 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand for shipment and home use, at a further reduction in prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 45,000 bushels, including White Canada at $2 50; White Michigan, part at $2 62½; Amber Michigan on private terms; No. 2 Spring, a small lot, at $2 10; No. 3 Spring at $2; Amber State at $2 55, and White California at $2 60@$2 75 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been less active and depressed in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 70,000 bushels, at $1 04½@$1 06 for poor to choice New Mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at $1 05½ for sound; $1 10½ for Yellow Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues very dull at from $1 80@$1 85 ⅌ bushel. Barley and Malt continue dull and nominal. Beans are still in slight supply and prices in sellers' favor. We quote: Beans, Marrows, prime new, $6 70@$6 90; Beans, Mediums, prime new, $6 60@$6 65; Beans, California, $5 50@$5 75; Peas, Canada, in bond, $1 40 ⅌ bushel. Oats have been in fair demand, opening at firmer prices, but closing heavily. Sales have been reported of 73,500 bushels Western at 83c.@83½c., in store, and 83½c.@83¾c., afloat, ⅌ bushel. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of grain boats as having passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours ending 10 A. M., June 24, 1868: R. C. Clifford, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Woodbine, Buffalo, corn; A. B. Gray, Buffalo, corn; E. A. Holt, Lockport, oats; Paul Jones, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Briggs & Palmer, Buffalo, oats; Gen. B. F. Bruce, Buffalo, corn; Agnes, Buffalo, corn; North Star, Buffalo, Corn; Wm. Harden, Fultonville, oats, &c.; Manhattan, Oswego, oats, &c.; Jennie Sloan, Oswego, corn; T. W. Hutton, Buffalo, corn; Saxon, Oswego, wheat; A. Pierce, Rome, Malt; John T. Collins, Buffalo, corn; Isaac Wessels, Buffalo, corn; Iola, Buffalo, corn; Kitty Culver, Oswego, oats, &c.; E. P. Penfield, Oswego, wheat; F. C. Brown, Buffalo, corn, oats, &c.; Wm. Lincoln, Buffalo, corn; Lansing, Buffalo, corn; H. H. Goff, Buffalo, oats; Helen Hasley, Buffalo, corn; J. Harrison, Buffalo, oats; Major Kellogg, Buffalo, corn, &c.; Seth L. King, Buffalo, corn, &c. The *Argus* also gives the following statement of the quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the third week in June, in the years 1867 and 1868:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1867	4,300	14,800	347,100	500
1868	9,700	212,100	571,100	....
Increase.	5,400	Inc. 197,300	Inc. 224,000	Dec. 500

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 22d of June, inclusive, during the years 1867 and 1868, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1867	13,300	128,000	1,434,700	28,800
1868	82,000	4,167,000	4,292,200	326,400
Increase.	68,700	Inc. 4,039,000	Inc. 2,857,500	Inc. 297,600

By reducing the Wheat to Flour the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows an increase of 876,500 bbls. Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 22d of June, in the years indicated:

Canal opened.	1866. May 1.	1867. May 6.	1868. May 6.
Flour, bbls.	50,400	13,300	82,000
Wheat, bush.	524,700	128,000	4,167,000
Corn, bush.	3,509,600	1,434,700	4,292,200
Barley, bush.	50,800	28,800	326,400
Oats, bush.	1,573,800	556,800	2,724,300
Rye, bush.	85,200	88,500	153,600
Malt, bush.	78,100	45,000	134,000
Beef, bbls.	100	....	700
Pork, bbls.	5	307	101
Bacon, lbs.	....	34,400	....
Butter, lbs.	26,800	16,200	2,700
Lard, lbs.	52,900	34,500	15,500
Cheese, lbs.	70,600	28,600	263,800
Wool, lbs.	61,500	19,300	31,100

HAY—North River Bale has been in moderate request at 70c.@75c., for shipping, and $1@$1 35 for poor to very choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw has been in request at 70c.@95c. for short and long ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue very quiet, including American at 10c.@40c. for new; older growths, 5c.@20c., and Foreign at 20c.@35c. ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; good to prime, 20c.@25c.; choice to fancy, 30c.@35c. Eastern, prime to choice, 25c.@30c. Wisconsins, common to fancy, 20c.@40c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@15c. Foreign—Bavarians, 25c.@35c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in light demand at declining prices, including Porto Rico at 47½c.@72½c.; Cuba at 34c.@55c.; English Islands at 55c.@57c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate demand since our last, including Spirits Turpentine at 45c.@47c. ⅌ gallon; Crude at $4 25@$4 50; Resin at $2 90@$9 50 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 75@$5 25; Pitch at $3 50 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been very moderately inquired for but quoted firm, including Whale at 82c.@83c.; Bleached Whale at 87½c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 45; Red Oil at 80c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 09@$1 12; Olive, $2 10 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in fair request at 15½c.@16½c. for Crude in bulk; 19½c.@20½c. for do. in bbls.; 29c.@32c. for Refined, in bond, and 35c.@36c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—The market has been well supplied and the demand has been moderate. We quote: *Potatoes*—Peach Blows, $3 75@$4; Prince Alberts, $4@$4 50; Jackson Whites, $3 25@$3 50; Mercers, $4 25@$4 50; New Bermudas, ⅌ bbl. $9@$10. Bermuda Onions ⅌ bbl., $3@$5; Peas ⅌ bbl., $4@$4 50; Chili Reds, $3@$3 50; New Southern, $5@$4 50; Tomatoes ⅌ crate, $3@$5; Rhubarb ⅌ 100 bunches, $2 50@$3; Asparagus, Oyster Bay, ⅌ dozen, $2 50@$3; Cucumbers ⅌ crate, 75c.@$2; String Beans ⅌ bbl., $4@$6; Squash ⅌ crate, $1@$2; Cabbages, Norfolk, ⅌ 100, $8@$10; Turnips ⅌ 100 bunches, $5@$6; Beets ⅌ 100 bunches, $10@$12.

POULTRY—The receipts of Poultry have been very large and the market has been dull, over supplied and lower. We quote live poultry: Turkeys, ⅌ lb., 17c.@19c.; Fowls, ⅌ lb., 14c.@16c.; Geese, ⅌ pair, $1 25@$2; Ducks, ⅌ lb., 88c.@$1 25; Spring Chickens, ⅌ pair, 75c.@88c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet and depressed in price to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $28 25@$28 45, closing at $28 31½ regular for New Western Mess; $27 75@$28 for old Mess; $24@$24 25 for Prime Mess, and $22 50@$23 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats have been quiet and heavy. Sales equal to 235 pkgs. at 15½c.@17c. for Hams, and 12c.@13c. for Shoulders, also 19c.@20½c. for bagged Hams, ⅌ lb. Bacon continues dull and nominal. Lard continues in moderate demand at about previous rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,050 tcs. and bbls. at 16½c.@18c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 16½c.@17c. for prime to choice steam, ⅌ lb. Beef is in limited demand at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 140 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quite dull, including Prime Mess at $28@$32, and India Mess at $32@$35 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams have been inactive at $27@$35 for State and Western, ⅌ bbl. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus:

The market for Butter is entirely without change since our last report, and a fair demand has absorbed the bulk of the receipts. Low grades of Western have been taken quite freely by the packers for South America and for Eastern trade, which well clears the market of that stock. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 11,401 packages, which are comparatively light. State Butters are in small supply and prices are firm. The present tone to the market for Butter arises solely from the fact that Butter makers throughout this State and the West are holding their stock back for a future and higher market. We believe this to be a mistake, and feel assured that it will result in eventual loss. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ⅌ lb.	30	@35
Pennsylvania, ⅌ lb., fresh pails	30	@35
State, firkins, ⅌ lb.	34	@36
State, half-firkin, tubs, ⅌ lb.	31	@35
Welsh tubs, ⅌ lb.	30	@33
Western Reserve, tubs, ⅌ lb.	29	@31
Illinois and Wisconsin, tubs, ⅌ lb.	25	@30
Western Reserve, firkins, ⅌ lb.	29	@31
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, ⅌ lb.	25	@30

The market for Cheese has ruled firmer and more active during the week just closed, at an advance on New Crop. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 17,432 boxes. The demand has been quite active for local and export trade, and the market closes well cleared of stock. From causes not yet ascertained the make of Cheese has, so far, been much less than that of last season, while a small advance has been established in the English markets for American stock. The market closes with great firmness, and with tendency to higher prices. We quote:

OLD CROP CHEESE.

Factory and Farm, first quality, ⅌ lb.	15	@16
Factory and Farm, second quality, ⅌ lb.	10	@14
Pineapple, ⅌ lb.	12	@15

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb.	14½	@15½
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ⅌ lb.	11	@13½
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb.	14	@14½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	9	@12
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	6	@ 9

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand at unchanged prices; sales have been reported since our last of 730 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb.; and 370 boxes Havana at 11½c.@c.@14c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate demand at from 14c.@16½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 136,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@12½c.; 41,000 lbs. Stearine at 16½c.@17½c., and 32,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@11c. ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 4,000 bbls. Flour, by steamer, at 1s. 7½d. ⅌ bbl.; 7,500 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 4½d. ⅌ bushel; and 40 tons Heavy Goods on private terms. For London, 20 tcs. Pork, by steamer, at 8s. ⅌ tce. For Glasgow, 7,500 bushels Grain, by steamer, on private terms.

WHEAT CULTURE IN NOVA SCOTIA.—The Spring in Nova Scotia, as here, was wet, cold and backward. But, notwithstanding this, more wheat was sown than had been sown before for many years. The Board of Agriculture distributed, at cost price, three hundred and sixty bushels of finest Fife seed wheat that could be obtained in Upper Canada. A large quantity had been distributed the year before, which turned out so well that nearly all of it was kept over for seed. In addition to all this, large supplies of seed wheat were obtained from other sources, and it is thought that the Province will, before long, be not only able to produce all it needs for its own population, but will have some for exportation.—*Hamilton (Ont.) Times, June 22.*

DRY GOODS.

REDUCED PRICES.

We have reduced our goods to astonishingly LOW PRICES, and have decided to sell our whole Spring stock

VERY LOW,

that we may be enabled in the Fall to present to our customers new, fresh and seasonable goods, throughout all our departments:

THEREFORE,
our customers will find at our Parasol Counter
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

At our STRAW GOODS counter,
All the most fashionable shapes in
Plain and Fancy Bonnets and Round Hats.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

In our RIBBON DEPARTMENT,
All our Velvet Ribbons, Hat Ribbons,
Sash Ribbons, Colored Crapes, French Flowers,
Satins, Silks and Velvets.
At a TREMENDOUS REDUCTION.

In our Lace and Embroidery Department, not only is there a GREAT REDUCTION throughout the WHOLE STOCK, but, in addition, we are
Offering GREAT BARGAINS in
FINE FRENCH EMBROIDERED BANDS,
AT UNHEARD-OF LOW PRICES.

At our TRIMMING COUNTERS.
All the popular styles of
Fringes, Gimps and Buttons,
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

At our HOSIERY COUNTER will be found a complete stock of very desirable goods
For Ladies', Gents' and Children's wear,
At a GREAT REDUCTION.

In our LINEN HDKF. DEPARTMENT, we have made a GREAT REDUCTION in our WHOLE STOCK of
LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
GERMAN AND FRENCH CORSETS, &c.

In our HOUSEKEEPING and WHITE GOODS STOCK, the same reduction will be found.

In Toilet articles, Perfumery, and small wares, our assortment of best quality goods is complete,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

We have made such a reduction in price on our stock of
FRENCH ORNAMENTS AND FANCY GOODS
that our customers will not only be enabled (on account of the GENERAL REDUCTION OF PRICES throughout the whole store) to buy what they really need, but will be ASTONISHED to find a SURPLUS in their POCKETS, which they can invest at our
FANCY GOODS COUNTERS,
TO GRATIFY
their taste for the BEAUTIFUL.

R. H. MACY,
No. 62 West 14th-st., and
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

ONE DOLLAR.

Ladies can find a large lot of
COLORED GAITERS
at $1 per pair at CANTRELL'S,
No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

MARSEILLES TRIMMINGS.

Silk Trimmings, Fringes, Buttons, Binding, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, French Corsets and Skirts, small wares and fancy goods; a great variety at lowest prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MILLINERY.

CHILDREN'S HATS.—DRESS HATS FOR children; Sun hats, $1; frosted crape Bonnets, real lace Bonnets at half price. L. BINNS' Millinery,
Largest in the world, No. 577 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her last employer's until suited, No. 72 Irving-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, a situation to take care of children, or do neat sewing or light housework; a good home preferred to high wages. Call at No. 337 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAker, a few more engagements by the day in good families. Apply at No. 382 7th-av., near 33d-st., front room, over the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to do chamberwork and waiting; has good City reference; no objection to the country. No. 118 Amity-st., in the rear.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY, BY A COOK, WASHer and ironer, a situation; is a good bread and cake maker; understands milk, &c.; can milk. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go to the country; has four years' City reference. Call at No. 345 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPETENT nurse; is a good seamstress; would go in the country; has City reference. Apply at No. 218 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY by a young woman as chambermaid; would take care of growing children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 55 Irving-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress and lady's maid; understands cutting and fitting for ladies and children; also hairdressing; City reference. Apply at No. 53 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl as chambermaid, waitress, and to make herself generally useful; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 266 (old No. 186) West 33d-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; has good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 126 West 24th-st., third floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing in a small family; two years' reference. Call for two days at No. 113 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer in a private family; best of City reference. Can be seen at her last place, No. 21 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation as waitress, or would assist with the chamberwork; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 83 Irving-place.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER would like a few more customers; would go out by the day or week; City reference. Call at No. 26 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman girl to do general housework. Call, for two days, at No. 216 Avenue A, rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; has four years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 219 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenue A and B.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERman servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE COLored girls with good City references, situations; one as first-class waitress: the other as first-class chambermaid; prefer to go to the country with a private family, or to some Springs for the Summer. Call for two days at No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN DEsires a situation as housekeeper or companion to an invalid lady, or would wait on grown children, sew for them, and instruct them, if required, in the English branches; most satisfactory reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at 159 West 26th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AN ENgagement in the country, by the week or month; understands all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can cut ladies' and children's dresses; can bring her own machine, if required. No. 331 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and to do plain sewing; is fully competent to take entire charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to the country for the Summer; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 211 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Room 11, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as waitress and chambermaid; is willing to assist with any other work; she is fully competent, and understands her business perfectly; country calls preferred; the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 226 West 18th-st.-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced person to take care of one or two children and sew; is accustomed to travel, and can produce the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived four and a half years. Apply at No. 107 East 16th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children and dressing hair; or as chambermaid and to do sewing; good references; country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 103 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED GIRL, A situation as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City references, and can be well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 421 East 14th-st., Room No. 17.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a situation; has no objection to the country; can do French fluting, and is willing to assist in chamberwork in a small family; has the best of City or country reference, if required. Apply at No. 339 East 16th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK and baker, who is an excellent washer and ironer; good City reference; would do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 220 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good City reference; willing to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 344 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; no objection to the country; good reference. No. 347 17th-st., near 1st-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation to wait on an elderly lady or grown up children; works well at her needle; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 152 7th-av., near 54th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid; is a good plain sewer; is willing to go to the country in a private family; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL a situation as waitress; understands her business thoroughly; good reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 333 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook in a private family; one who understands her business thoroughly and can give the highest testimonials. Call at No. 4 East 21st-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, baking, pastry and dessert; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 338 West 48th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; understands her business thoroughly; would assist in washing and ironing or attend to butter-making. Call for two days at No. 279 East 16th-st., corner of 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress; or to do chamberwork and sewing; understands either work perfectly; no objection to the country. Apply at her last employer's, No. 72 Irving-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL AS nurse and seamstress; no objection to go with a family to the country for the Summer; best City reference. Can be seen at her present employers for two days, at No. 57 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion; is a good plain seamstress; would go out by the week or month; has good City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 89 West 11th-st., rear, between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation in a private family as cook, or take charge of a house for the summer months; best of City references given. Inquire for two days at No. 1,271 Broadway, near 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CApable girl to do cooking or as general servant; is willing, economical and respectful; a good cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; City or country.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, A situation; can take full charge of a dining room, care of silver, &c.; is not afraid of work; wages $10; best City reference. Apply at No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, TO do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 117 West 19th-st., in the front basement.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands the care of horses, and is an experienced driver; best references can be given, if required; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 23 East 12th-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man, as coachman; no objection to go to the country, a short distance from the City, making himself generally useful; best of reference given by his last employer. Address W. H. SIMONSON, corner West and Bethune sts.

WANTED—BY A SMART, SOBER AND INdustrious Protestant young man, a situation as coachman or groom in the City or country; is not afraid of work; has the best of City references as to capability, &c., expectations as to wages moderate. Apply at No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; first-class driver and groom, or to ride after a lady; is of a light weight; first-class City reference; was parted on account of the family removing; can be highly recommended. Address C. D., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman by a middle-aged Englishman; understands his business; is civil and obliging; best of City reference. Address, for two days, A. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a respectable young man; would like to go in the country for the Summer with a private family; is temperate and obliging, and has first-class references. Address J. B., for two days, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; has six years' City reference from his last place; would make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place. Address M. L., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, MAN AS good working gardener; also understands the care of horses and cows; wife as cook, and makes first-class bread and butter; also would assist with washing if required. Address R. D., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single, reliable man; is a first-rate fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horse and cow; good City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, (SWISS,) A situation; understands gardening of vegetables and the care of horses; is willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days between 10 and 2 o'clock, or address No. 226 2d-st., Mr. Lehnert.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a competent horseman; best City reference as to character and capability. Address A. K., No. 1,252 Broadway, in the harness store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUation as waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 249 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A sober single man; no objection to the country; the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY MAN, without incumbrance, a situation as coachman and plain gardener; very best reference. Address J. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man who is well acquainted with the care of horses and farming; can give good reference. Call or address PATRICK DONOVAN, No. 152 Baxter-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBtain a situation for his coachman whom he has no further use for. Apply at private stable, 3 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION to take care of horses, and make himself useful; good reference. Address W. M. C., Box 212 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COOK, TO ASSIST IN WASHING and ironing, and chambermaid and waitress; those perfectly competent, and with unquestionable references, may apply at No. 214 East 16th-st., between 9 A. M. and 12 M.

A YOUNG LAWYER, ACQUAINTED WITH practice, may have desk room and a portion of costs for his services. Address G. B., Box No. 670 Post Office

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—HENRY K. SHELDON, William J. Hoyt, Samuel A. Busick, Edward Lynes and J. Erastus Sheldon, plaintiffs, against D. M. WILSON, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 43 Wall-st., in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve hundred and thirty-nine dollars and twenty-three cents, with interest from the 18th day of March, 1868, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 17, 1868.

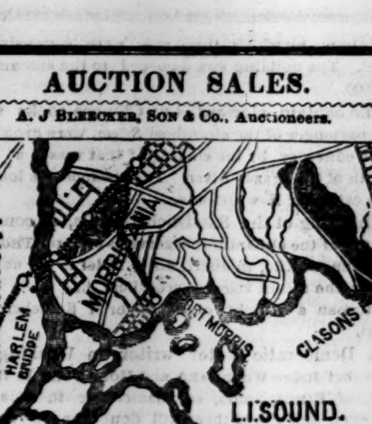
SMEDBERG & DA COSTA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City and County of New-York, State of New-York, on the 25th day of June, 1868.

SMEDBERG & DA COSTA,
je26-law6wFr* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.



GREAT SALE OF WESTCHESTER PROPERTY.

325 acres in 39 parcels, at auction. To be made without reserve, pursuant to a judgment of the Supreme Court, in partition. On FRIDAY, June 26, 1868, at 12 M., by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York. This property consists of the easterly and southerly portions of Clason's Point, in the town of Westchester, and extends from the South Westchester Turnpike, 2¼ miles along the new highway to Long Island Sound, and includes an extensive and valuable water front on the Sound. Location shown on annexed map. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years. Maps can be had of the Auctioneers, at their office, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

JOHN C. PERRY, Referee.
IRA O. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers—Clinton Hall Book Sales Rooms and Art Galleries, Astor-place.

TO LAWYERS.
SPLENDID LAW LIBRARY.
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, 25TH AND 26TH, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

The very valuable and extensive Law Library of the late CHARLES EDWARDS, ESQ., Author of "Chancery Reports," "Edwards on Receivers," "Pleasantries about Courts and Lawyers," "History and Poetry of Finger Rings," &c., &c., comprising a choice and valuable assortment of Treatises, Reports, &c., and particularly rich in English Reports, some of which are exceedingly scarce. Catalogues ready and books on view.

STEAMSHIPS ATLANTIC AND WESTERN METROPOLIS.

Public notice is hereby given that default having been made in the condition of a mortgage on the steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS, executed and delivered to us by the New-York and Bremen Steamship Company, and bearing date the 21st day of March, 1867, we shall, under and by virtue of the power in us vested by the said mortgage, sell at public auction on the 30th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, the said steamships ATLANTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS, together with all and singular, their respective engines, machinery, boilers, masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables, ship and cabin furniture, plate and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.

CHARLES LULING & CO., Mortgagees.
Dated NEW-YORK CITY, June 6, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EWARD BEHREND, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of sale.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of the sale at public auction on the 8th of July, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the auction rooms of William Topping & Co., No. 132 Church-st., in the City of New-York, of the following described articles and property of the estate of the said bankrupt, that is to say: About 225 pieces of muslin skirts, about 162 dozen lawn handkerchiefs, about 13 dozen kid gloves, about 10 dozen merino vests, about 8 pieces mode barege, 213 dozen taffetas gloves, about 30 pieces donna marie, about 11 dozen French half hose, about 123 dozen shirt fronts, about 5 pieces black cluny, about 42 pieces organdy, about 21 pieces black jak laces, about 90 pieces French bands, about 74 dozen lace handkerchiefs, about 108 dozen vails, about 166 pieces black thread lace vails, about 63 pieces guipure laces, about 214 pieces cluny laces, about 78 pieces cluny insertion, about 97 pieces silk lace, about 37 pieces edging, about 102 pieces black beading, about 112 pieces mecklin net, about 95 pieces Brussels net, about 48 pieces black illusion quilling, about 36 pieces black tarlatanes, about 22 pieces of argentines, about 42 pieces black crape, about 14 pieces white stiff nets, about 97 pieces illusion, about 34 pieces malines, about 5 pieces cluny barbes and about 27 dozen silk cravats.

JOHN TODD,
Assignee of the estate of E. Behrend,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, June 23, 1868.

PURSUANT TO INSTRUCTIONS RECEIVED from the Quartermaster-General, I will sell at public auction, at Astoria, L. I., near the steamboat landing, and on the premises owned by Thomas Dusenbury, on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following named public property, viz.:

One frame building, 16x60x12, common siding, shingled roof.

One frame building, 20x30x12, common siding, shingled roof.

One shed, 12x84, common siding, tin roof, 7 feet high in front and 10 feet in rear, rear built on fence 7 feet high, fence to be reserved, brick walls at each end and supported by six brick piers, 12 inches square.

All of the above buildings are in tolerable good condition, erected in 1864.

Terms cash in United States Treasury notes. Ten per cent. down at time of sale.

The successful bidder or bidders will be required to remove the buildings as soon as possible after the sale.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Asst. Q. M. Gen.

By HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell, by auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.: For account of C. W. Rouse, to pay charges and expenses, 11,500 cigars, viz.: D'Orleans, Santiago, R. Burns, Zouave, Havana, and six boxes loose cigars; two cases, two barrels, and five sacks cuttings and scraps, and two patent cigar machines, without reserve.

SACKETT, BELCHER & CO.—THE REmaining assets and book accounts of said firm will be sold by LAWRENCE & STRATTON, at public auction, at No. 11 Pine-st., New-York, on the 15th of July, 1868, at 12 M., including certain lands in Texas. For further information call as above.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868. mar26-lawtomay28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868. my28-lawtojuly30

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Friday,) June 26, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
1,500 packages Malaga Raisins.
14 bags Sicily Walnuts.
30 boxes Firecrackers.
3 casks Turkish Prunes.
190 cases fresh Sicily Lemons, landing.
Ex steamer *Russia*, from Liverpool.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 36 East River:
2,880 boxes fresh Sorrento Oranges.
893 boxes fresh Sorrento Lemons.
Cargo brig *Matilda*, from Naples.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post Office.

BIRDS IN GLASS CASES AND ON BRANCHES; animals of every description; deers' heads, horns, curiosities and shells, &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction on SATURDAY, June 27, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a large assortment of stuffed animals, birds, curiosities, &c.

Also about 300 fine French chromos.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF GENTEEL household furniture THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 101 Liberty-st. Catalogues at sale. SATURDAY, rare plants.

PUBLIC AUCTION.—TO BE SOLD AT THE Public Pound, 88th-st., one bay mare, white forehead, 12 hands high; black horse, white forehead, 16 hands high, on June 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from First to Eighth-avenue.
2. For flagging Fifty-fourth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue.
3. For building a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
4. For building a sewer in Fifty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
5. For building a sewer in Eighty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues.
6. For building sewers in Eldridge, Sheriff and Goerck streets, between Broome and Delancey; and in Pitt and Sheriff streets, between Rivington and Stanton streets; and in Norfolk-street, from Houston to Stanton streets.
7. For laying crosswalk from the northeast to the northwest of Greenwich and West Tenth streets.
8. For laying crosswalk in Greenwich-street, opposite No. 222.
9. For laying crosswalk from No. 316 Greenwich-street to the opposite side.
10. For laying crosswalk in Houston-street, from the northwest to the southwest corner of Macdougal-street.
11. For laying crosswalk from the southeast corner Waverley-place and Gay-street to No. 142 Waverley-place.
12. For laying crosswalk from the southeast to the northwest corner of Grand and Orchard streets.
13. For laying crosswalk from Nos. 1,166 to 1,169 Broadway.
14. For laying crosswalk in West Twenty-ninth-street, opposite No. 452.
15. For laying crosswalk in West Twenty-eighth-street, opposite Ward School No. 48.
16. For laying crosswalk at the north side of Stanton and Orchard streets.
17. For paving Washington-place, from Broadway to University-place with Nicolson pavement.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on—

1. Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from First to Eighth avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets or avenues.
2. Both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue.
3. Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenue; also both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, from Fourth-avenue to a point four hundred and fifty feet westerly therefrom; also the westerly side of Fourth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-seventh to One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street.
4. Both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenue; also both sides of new avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-third to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street.
5. Both sides of Eighty-first-street, from Second to Third avenue.
6. Both sides of Eldridge, Sheriff and Goerck streets, from Broome to Delancey street; also, both sides of Pitt and Sheriff streets, from Rivington to Stanton street; also, both sides of Norfolk-street, from Houston to Stanton street.
7. Both sides of Greenwich-street, from West Tenth to a point half way to Charles-street; also the west side of West Tenth-street to a point distant half the block east and west of Greenwich-street.
8. Both sides of Greenwich street to a point half way distant from Barclay to Vesey street; also the south side of Barclay-street, from Greenwich to a point distant half the block east and west of Greenwich-street.
9. Both sides of Greenwich-street from Duane to Reade.
10. The westerly side of Macdougal to the extent of half the block north and south of Houston-street; also, both sides of Houston-street to the extent of half the block west of Macdougal-street.
11. Both sides of Waverley-place from Sixth-avenue to Grove-street; also, both sides of Gay-street to the extent of half the block north of Waverley-place.
12. The northerly side of Grand-street to the extent of half the block east and west of Orchard-street; also, both sides of Orchard-street to the extent of half the block north of Grand-street.
13. Both sides of Broadway from Twenty-seventh to Twenty-eighth-street.
14. Both sides of Twenty-ninth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.
15. Both sides of Twenty-eighth-street from Sixth to Seventh-avenue.
16. The northerly side of Stanton-street to the extent of half the block east and west of Orchard-street; also both sides of Orchard-street to the extent of half the block northerly from Grand-street.
17. Both sides of Washington-place from Broadway to University-place and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 26, 1868.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE for the Sixth District of the State of New-York, comprising the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the acts amendatory thereto, approved March 3, 1865, July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend to the collection of the same, by myself or by deputy, at my office, No. 3[illegible] West 14th-st., corner of 5th-av., daily (Sundays excepted,) from the 10th day of June until 30th day of June, 1868, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. The lists herein referred to comprise the special taxes on trades, business and professions, and the taxes on carriages, billiard-tables, gold watches, gold and silver plate, for the year ending May 1, 1869, and the taxes upon income for the year ending Dec. 31, 1867. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time hereinbefore specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 9, 1868.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—Fifth District New-York, comprising the 7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved 30th June, 1864, and acts amendatory thereof, and that I will attend personally or by deputy for the collection of the same at my office, No. 236 Broome-st., corner of the Bowery, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of June until the 10th day of July, 1868, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. The lists herein referred to comprise the special taxes on trades, business and professions for the year ending 30th April, 1869; taxes on articles in schedule A, billiard tables, watches, &c. and the taxes on incomes for the year ending 31st December, 1867. All persons who shall neglect to pay the taxes on the assessment returned against them, within the time specified in this notice, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.—New-York, 19th June, 1868.

LEWIS J. KIRK,
Collector Fifth District, New-York.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 32D DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., comprising the 1st, 2d and 4th Wards of the City of New-York.—Annual tax notice.—Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed for the year beginning May 1, 1868, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable, and the undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the 1st day of July, 1868, and ending on the 1st day of August, for the receipt of said taxes, &c., between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, pianofortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon income for the year 1867. All persons who shall neglect to pay the duties due by them as hereby specified, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Seventh District, State of New-York, comprising the 11th and 17th Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of law, that I have received the annual list of valuations and enumerations and assessments of this district, under the United States Internal Revenue laws; that the taxes thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally or by deputy for the collection thereof at my office, in the Bible House, corner of 9th-st. and 3d-av., daily, (Sundays excepted) from the 15th day of June and including the 15th day of July, 1868, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. The said lists comprise the income taxes for the year 1867; the taxes upon carriages, billiard tables, plate and gold watches for the year ending March 1, 1869, and the special taxes upon business, trades and professions for the year ending April 30, 1869. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, within the time aforesaid, will incur the penalties prescribed by law.

MARSHALL B. BLAKE,
Collector Seventh District, State of New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 11, 1868.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER M. PETTIT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of C. D. LAW, No. 26 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of August next.—Dated December 30, 1867.

EDWARD F. SMITH, Executors.
LOUISA P. PETTIT,
j3-1w6mF*

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

ALTHOF, BERGMANN & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Tin, Mechanical and Britannia Toys,

Beg leave to notify their friends and customers that they have removed from No. 46 Maiden-lane to their new and commodious warehouse,

Nos. 30, 32, 34 and 36 Park-place,
CORNER OF CHURCH-ST.,

where they have increased facilities for transacting business, and where they will keep the largest stock ever imported in this market.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
LOTTERY OF LIFE. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Charles Fisher, Edw. Lamb, T. J. Rind, B. T. Ringgold, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss M. Barrett, Miss F. Carman and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock—ELIZABETH. Leading character by Mme. Ristori.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING. Characters by Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, M. Rankin, J. C. Williamson, G. F. Browne, H. Ryner, H. Murdoch, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Amelia Harris and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THE GRAND DUCHESS. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
MARCO, THE MUTE, A ROUGH DIAMOND, &c. Characters by Mlle. Marietta Ravel, Mr. E. Coleman, and others.

NEW STADT THEATRE.
Nos 45 and 47 Bowery.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, WALLACE, &c. Leading characters by Mr. E. Eddy.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL,
14th-st. near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
HUMORISTS AND VOCALISTS, BURLESQUES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. Under the direction of Mr. Carl Bergmann.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF CELEBRATED PAINTINGS.

PHRENOLOGICAL CLASS ROOM.
No. 389 Broadway.
FREE SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.

Terms of the New-York Times.

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The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A public reception was given at King's College, London, yesterday, to Mr. Rassam, one of the Abyssinian captives, who has just returned. Mr. Rassam was formerly the British Consul in Abyssinia.

The statue of Martin Luther was yesterday inaugurated at Worms, in the presence of the King of Prussia, the Crown Prince and thousands of interested spectators, including many persons from the United States. The ceremonies were highly interesting.

Prince Napoleon arrived yesterday at Bucharest, in Wallachia, and was received by Prince Charles of Roumania.

CONGRESS.

After some important business had been disposed of in the Senate yesterday, the Legislative Appropriation bill was taken up, and discussion thereon renewed. Pending the debate the President's message vetoing the bill for the admission of the Southern States was received. Mr. Davis spoke briefly in defence of the President's course, and at the conclusion of his remarks the bill was passed over the veto—yeas 35, nays 8. The Legislative Appropriation bill was again taken up and debated until the hour of adjournment.

A number of petitions were presented in the House and referred to committees, as were also several Senate bills. Mr. Schenck complained of the want of a quorum at the evening sessions while the Tax bill was being considered, and urged the members to be punctual in their attendance, in order that the bill might be disposed of this week. The consideration of the Tax bill was then resumed in Committee of the Whole. After some debate the Committee rose to receive the President's Message vetoing the bill known as the "Omnibus bill," providing for the admission of the Southern States. The vote was taken immediately on the question whether the bill should become a law notwithstanding the veto, and resulted, yeas 105, nays 30; so the bill was passed, more than two-thirds voting in the affirmative. A motion to print 50,000 copies of the protest of the Democratic members against the admission of Arkansas was referred to the Committee on Printing. The Committee of the Whole resumed debate on the Tax bill, and with the exception of a short recess, continued its consideration until 11 o'clock, when the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The Board of Trustees of St. John's College, at Annapolis, Md., conferred, on Tuesday last, the honorary degree of LL. D. on Hon. Reverdy Johnson. St. John's College has been proverbially chary of its academic honors. Mr. Johnson is an *alumnus* of that institution, and he is the fifth person who has received this dignity from the Board since the foundation of the college, in the year 1784.

A flag has just been manufactured in Boston to the order of Hon. Anson Burlingame, for the use of the Chinese Embassy, which will be displayed from the quarters of the distinguished visitors in all the principal places they visit during the fulfillment of their mission. The flag is made of yellow bunting, with a blue border, measures 30x20 feet, and bears upon it a monster dragon painted in blue and extending its entire length.

Hon. Wm. A. Harrison, of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, has sent in his resignation, to take effect Jan. 1, 1869.

Miss Letta Moore, employed in the packing-room of the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, at New-Britain, Conn., was instantly killed on Wednesday morning by the falling of the floor immediately over the place where she was sitting at her work.

The counsel engaged to defend the prisoners from Columbus, Ga., now held under arrest by the military authorities at Atlanta for supposed complicity in the Ashburn murder, are A. H. Stephens, Crawford & Ingram, Moses & Garrard, Smith & Alexander, Mr. Waddell, of Columbus, Wm. Dougherty, of Atlanta, and H. W. Hilliard, of Augusta.

A machine has recently been invented which, from ordinary ash or other soft and flexible wood, turns out two hundred strawberry boxes per minute. The immense number which can be manufactured in a short time materially reduces the price, and these boxes, which are of a unique design, can be purchased at six cents a dozen.

A portion of Broome County, N. Y., was visited by a terrible hail-storm on Wednesday, which is reported to have done much damage to the crops, fruit and vegetable gardens. The public is asked to believe that hailstones nearly as large as hen's eggs were picked up during the storm.

Two men were fatally injured in Chicago yesterday by the falling of a wall of a Catholic hospital in course of erection.

A boiler explosion occurred in the stove works of T. W. Gibbs & Co., of Stuyvesen, N. Y., yesterday afternoon, by which three men were seriously injured. The building was damaged to the amount of $15,000.

The captain, steward, two Chinese cooks and one passenger of the steamboat *Selma*, were drowned on Wednesday by the sinking of that vessel, at the mouth of the Brazos River. The steamer was loaded with cattle for New-Orleans.

The King of the Sandwich Islands, in consideration of the philanthropic services of Capt. Thomas Spencer, of Hilo, in distributing relief to the sufferers by the recent volcanic eruptions, has made that gentleman a Knight of the Order of Kamehameha First.

A Democratic letter writer in Washington says that Judge Woodward and Hon. John L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, are named for the Russian mission, and one of these will doubtless receive the nomination. Gen. Rosecrans and Gen. McClernand, of Illinois, are the prominent persons suggested for the Mexican mission. The former is likely to receive the nomination.

Information from all points of the Northwest is to the effect that crops of all kinds never looked more promising, while the breadth of ground planted is largely in excess of any previous season.

The Commissioners of Antietam Cemetery, at their meeting in Sharpsburg on the 17th inst., reconsidered the vote by which the resolution authorizing the burial of the Confederate dead in the Cemetery was adopted some months since. The subject was then postponed until the 17th of November next.

The Baltimore School Board has adopted, by a vote of fourteen to four, the report of their committee in favor of excluding colored teachers from employment in the colored schools.

The University of Michigan has conferred the degree of LL.D. upon Dominique F. Sarmiento, of the Argentine Republic, and Prof. James R. Boise, of Chicago University, and the degree of Master of Science on Prof. Harris, of Cornell University.

Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin, has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $500 for the arrest of William Kidd, who murdered Miss Kate Jordan a week since by cutting her throat with a razor while riding with her in a carriage.

An association has been formed in Washington to raise $30,000 from the colored people of the country to provide a homestead for Gen. Howard. It is proposed to collect one cent from each colored person, which might not be very difficult, but he will probably squelch it.

Ex-Gov. Buckingham arrived at his home, in Norwich, Conn., on Wednesday evening.

The Cadets of Mount Pleasant Academy held their annual parade, yesterday, at Sing Sing, where the exercises were of the usual interesting character.

The New-York Arion Society returned to Chicago on Tuesday afternoon from its visit to Milwaukee, and gave a farewell entertainment to the Germania Mannerchor of Chicago, as an expression of appreciation of the hospitality they had received. There were many speeches made, and the picture of the Germania Mannerchor was presented to the Arion.

A large meeting of retail newsdealers was held in Prince-street last evening to initiate the organization of a protective union to defend themselves against the extortions of the large news agencies, which have recently raised the price of newspapers furnished to the retailers.

At the White Plains Court of Oyer and Terminer, the jury in the case of Michael J. Canty and Charles Burk, charged with being implicated in the murder of Ellen Hicks, have rendered a verdict of "guilty," and the prisoners were remanded until July 10 for sentence. The verdict disappoints the popular expectations.

A speech was delivered last evening at Cooper Institute by Ex-Gov. Seymour, which had reference almost entirely to the financial condition of the country.

Last evening the American Free Trade League held a meeting at the hall of the Historical Library, at which David Dudley Field, Esq., presided. An address was delivered by Hon. George Opdyke, and remarks were made by Mr. Stein, Mr. Durand and others.

Nine cases were passed upon yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, convictions ensuing in all but two instances. Four prisoners were sentenced to Sing Sing and one to the Penitentiary, while two were remanded for sentence. The Court was then adjourned for the day.

Beardsley Van Alstyne, proprietor of the Westfalls Bank, in Lyons, Wayne County, N. Y., is now under arrest at Police Headquarters, on a charge of having, in March last, absconded with a large amount of money, after causing the failure of the bank by speculations. Mr. A. P. Warren, of Wayne County, is the prosecutor, and has attached the jewelry and $3,700 in gold coin, found in Van Alstyne's possession.

Ex-Alderman McBrien gave bail, yesterday, to answer a charge of complicity in certain lottery speculations.

In the Board of Councilmen, yesterday, a resolution was presented to appropriate $30,000 for the celebration of the Fourth of July. It was laid over. An invitation to take a trip on the Elevated Railroad, on Tuesday next, was accepted.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, yesterday, resolved to establish a Labor Bureau to facilitate the emigration of unemployed laborers to the interior. It will go into operation on the 1st of July.

Cotton was much brisker and firmer yesterday. Flour was more active and quoted steadier in price. Wheat, Corn and Oats closed in favor of buyers on a less confident trade. Provisions were dull and drooping. Groceries attracted less attention. Freights were quiet.

Gov. Seymour's Speech.

We are disappointed with Gov. Seymour's speech to the Democracy last night. He indulges largely in that sort of party invective which is now the chief staple of political oratory in this country; and he talks at great length and with great diffuseness and looseness about the finances. But his suggestions on the various topics touched upon are of the very vaguest kind, and his argument is even more flimsy and demagogical than his ordinary speeches.

Gov. Seymour either lacked the courage or the capacity to mark out a policy for the forthcoming Democratic Convention. He avoids any attempt at a solution of any of the great issues before the country. He indicates no course of action upon any of the vital questions that demand prompt settlement. In putting us off with mere denunciations of the policy of Congress, he gives us nothing whatever upon which it is worth while to pass an opinion.

It is very easy for him to show that our debt and expenditures are large, that our credit is tainted, and that our finances are in a bad way. But when we find that instead of indicating any clear and practical policy by which things may be improved, he merely indulges in empty generalities about retrenching expenses, we cannot help seeing how worthless such language is. It is very easy for him also to denounce negro suffrage; but when we find that instead of setting forth a policy upon a subject like this that shall be at once safe, practicable and just, he dare not or cannot go beyond his own raillary, it is impossible not to feel that such wanton trifling is unworthy of any one who has the least pretence to statesmanship. It is very easy also for him at this day to reprobate the Congressional policy of reconstruction; but when we find that he gives not a hint as to what should now be done about it, or about the States that are now fully organized and represented under it, we must say that such shirking of all the difficult problems of the times will not do for a party platform.

It is true that Gov. Seymour might give a very good excuse for saying nothing worth saying, and of carefully avoiding any indication of what course the Democratic Party propose to take upon living public questions. For but a few days will elapse before the Democratic Convention will meet; and who can tell what ground the Democratic Convention will take? Will it adopt the financial policy of Pendleton or the financial policy of Chase? Will it go for overthrowing all the measures of reconstruction that have now been carried out? or will it go for acknowledging accomplished facts, and making the best out of events that are irreversible? Will it favor the Southern Democracy voting for their candidates under their new State Governments, or will it desire to throw away the Southern vote, because those Governments are not to their liking? Will it demand that the negro be deprived of the ballot and the civil rights which Congress has bestowed upon him, or will it swallow negro suffrage, and seek to obtain the negro vote?

Who knows? Gov. Seymour evidently does not know, and consequently does not consider it safe to give any opinions. He knows that, in any event, it is safe to denounce extravagance, black supremacy and military despotism. He knows that it is safe to cry out, "Strike down the Congressional policy and all will be right!" But he really seems to know no more.

We are disappointed that Gov. Seymour has not given any indications of his leadership—has not given any sign of his power to mark out a policy for the party—has not given any sign that he has any idea what the party policy will be on any question whatever. We wish he had been able to do so; for we regard him as a sounder and safer politician in many respects than other of the Democratic leaders, who have more audacity and force.

Railroad Grants—The Treasury Threatened.

A correspondent, referring to our remarks on the impolicy of continuing Government aid to railroads, misapprehends the purport of an allusion to the Kansas Union Pacific Railroad scheme, of which he is an advocate. We did not, as he alleges, confound the application for a further grant in behalf of that road with the recently exposed land swindle of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston project. While opposing the ratification of the latter transaction by the Senate, we condemned on totally different grounds the efforts to exact compliance with the demands urged in the name of the Kansas branch of the Pacific line. Essentially dissimilar, both are nevertheless bad.

To speak of the Kansas Pacific scheme as "a just claim," is to presume upon popular forgetfulness of the favors the road has received from the Government, and the conditions upon which they were conferred. In the first instance, aid was granted as to a tributary to the Union Pacific; and a further subsidy was afterward obtained on the pretence of connecting Denver with that line. The attempt now is to obtain a release from the fundamental condition of the second subsidy—to abandon the project of building a road to Denver—and to commit Congress to a road in another direction, running to a desert, and never likely to be useful, except as a part of a second route to the Pacific Ocean.

The whole thing is objectionable. It involves a clear breach of faith with the Government, and it pledges the Government to a scheme which cannot be completed without further and—as we at present see—indefinite assistance. Instead of releasing the Kansas corporation from its obligations to Denver and the Union Pacific, it should be compelled to fulfill these obligations to the letter. And if a second route to the Pacific is to be constructed—for which there is yet no apparent necessity—Congress should be free to choose the route, after full consideration of the entire subject, instead of being entrapped into sanctioning a line in many respects inferior to others that have been submitted.

Apart from the impropriety of the claims preferred by the Kansas Company, any scheme for adding to the burdens of the Treasury should, in existing circumstances, be discountenanced. Experience almost justifies opposition, in any circumstances, to railroad grants; so recklessly have former grants been made, and so unwisely, and often so faithlessly have they been administered. This, however, is not a time for argument on minor points. The depressed condition of the Treasury and its inability to carry extra liabilities—the enormous amount of outstanding indebtedness and the extreme danger of tampering with the public credit—are considerations that ought to be conclusive against railroad subsidies. They would probably be impolitic, even though the country were prosperous. They would certainly be improper and unsafe with the debt as it is, and taxation sufficiently oppressive to excite widespread discontent.

Protests Against Reconstruction.

The President will have the last word. Overruled and powerless, he will not be silent. He has put his views upon record with a frequency that renders misunderstanding impossible, and still he loses not a chance of declaring them unchanged. What for a time seemed aggressive, defiant, now looks somewhat ludicrous. The firmness with which consistency was maintained amid no ordinary difficulties, has degenerated into a sort of harmless obstinacy. Mr. Johnson is resolved that he shall not be misinterpreted. He is not converted, nor hesitating, nor frightened, nor dumb; and though Congress vote him down again and again, still must he speak.

Mr. Johnson improves, however. He writes messages, but more briefly. He vetoes, but decorously and with a semi-consciousness that all is vanity and vexation of spirit. He affirms and reaffirms, but rather for the sake of showing that his identity is undisturbed than with any desire to influence Congress or people. His tone is that of a soldier, vanquished and saddened, but sticking to his colors even in defeat. Most men similarly situated would maintain a philosophical abstinence, and permit measures they could not sanction to become laws by default. He choses to protest to the end of the chapter.

An ineffectual and withal civil protest is all that the veto of the Omnibus Reconstruction bill amounts to. There is a slight flavor of genuine Johnsonism in the remark that the bill "assumes authority over six States of the Union which has never been delegated to Congress, or is even warranted by previous unconstitutional legislation on the subject of restoration;" but Congress, having the upper-hand, may well smile at the allegation. It does no harm to Congress, to the bill, or to the six reconstructed States, and if its expression render Mr. Johnson happier, by all means let him enjoy it. The country will not heed it, and the almost instant passage of the bill over the veto, in the House, shows that the document produced no sensation there. The President's protest cannot restrain or mar reconstruction. *That* goes on steadily and surely. Arkansas, whose admission he vetoed the other day, is in her place to vote down other vetoes, and by-and-by Senators and Representatives from the six States embraced in the Omnibus bill will swell the Republican majority. Protests are trifles in the presence of these facts. A fly upon a revolving wheel is of quite as much importance.

The document to which the Democratic members of the House attached their signatures on Wednesday does not form an exception. We suppose that Mr. Brooks and his associates knew what they were about when they asked for its insertion in the Journal. In some mysterious way, it may contribute to the excellence of their standing on the party record. But that it will help them hereafter, or that it will contribute to the harmony and strength of the Convention, we do not believe. Protest as they may against the measures of reconstruction, the fact remains that they are responsible for the more odious features of these measures, and that they have persistently striven to keep out of the Union the States now being brought back. Because they could not have the Union restored after their own plan, they were willing to keep it divided. Rather than allow the States to regain control of their own affairs, they have been ready to prolong indefinitely the military rule against which they vehemently protest. These tactics may be the *ne plus ultra* of Democratic constitutionalism and consistency, but they seem to us not likely to win the votes required to insure Democratic success.

The members' protest, moreover, is infelicitous in its omissions. We might excuse an affected horror of a despotism which the authors of the document did their utmost to perpetuate. We might pardon the pretence which for party purposes denounces conditions of admission made more harsh by Democratic votes. We might even overlook the hollowness of a love for the Union which the mourners before us endeavored to keep divided. But what shall be said of a formal declaration against the results of rebellion which preserves a studied silence in regard to the rebellion itself? What of an elaborate protest against the Republican policy of reconstruction, with not a word condemnatory of the acts and frauds of secession, or of the resistance to authority which changed the relations of the South to the Union? What of a stern censure of the means employed to reorganize the South, with not the remotest reference to the acts of the South, or the changes wrought by revolution? The purpose of the document is clear enough. But the country will not value very highly a declaration of Democratic views which converts an attack upon Republican measures into an implied apology for rebels and rebellion.

The Reversal of the Decision in the Meteor Case.

The case of the steamship *Meteor*, which, when it was first before the courts excited a great deal of interest, has now been so far crowded away from public attention that it is quite likely that many of our readers, when they read that the decision in the case has been reversed, will fail to remember what questions were involved or whether any public interest was connected with it at all. Yet its discussion involved questions on which depends, without doubt, in a great measure the future peace of the maritime nations of the world.

The *Meteor* was seized by our authorities in this port in 1866 for an alleged breach of the Neutrality laws, it being alleged that she was about to put to sea after a sale of her by her American owners to the Chilian Government to be used in the war between Chili and Spain. The fact of the sale was contested before the Court, and the case brought up for consideration the rights of neutral nations as to selling vessels of war to belligerent powers, rights which the cases of the *Alabama* and other rebel cruisers had caused our jurists to reexamine. And there was a prospect that the case would lead to a consideration of the rights and duties of neutral powers by our highest Court, which would tend to the establishment of a rule more satisfactory to the civilized world than that which had hitherto prevailed.

Judge Betts, in the District Court, condemned the vessel, holding that her owners and agents were concerned in furnishing the vessel to the Chilian Government, with intent that she should be employed in the Chilian service against Spain, and in furnishing her with stores and coal to fit her for that service, and that such act on their part was within the prohibition of our Neutrality law.

Judge Nelson, whose decree in the Circuit Court has now reversed that of Judge Betts, has not furnished an extended statement of the reasons for his decision, and he does not exactly appear to reverse the views of the law which were laid down by Judge Betts. He declines to express any opinion on the question, whether a sale of her here to the Chilian Government, would have been a violation of our Neutrality laws, but finds as a fact that no sale of her was made. It is our impression that Judge Betts did not find that there had been an actual sale of her but only negotiations tending to a sale. Judge Nelson then finds as a fact that the purpose of the owners in fitting her out for a voyage to Panama, as she was fitted out, was not in pursuance of an agreement with the agents of the Chilian Government, but that her owners would have been free to sell her on her arrival there to any person. It is perhaps fair to infer from this that if this fitting her out for a foreign voyage had been in pursuance of an agreement with the agents of the belligerent, that would have been within the prohibition of our Neutrality laws. If this is the fair inference, it goes far to warrant the conclusion that if the Judge had been called on to express an opinion whether a sale of the vessel to the Chilian Government was forbidden or not, he would have held that it was forbidden.

As the case now stands, it is determined only on a question of fact, and that too, one which in such cases is always a difficult one, viz., the intent of the owners of the vessel in what they did. Still we are inclined to think that thus far the case tends to strengthen the view that our citizens have no right under our Neutrality laws to fit out *Alabamas*, although they may send vessels of war to belligerent ports and there dispose of them without interference.

The Hay Crop and the Haying Season.

This work is now going forward in most of the Northern and Western States, and as the crop of hay is one of the largest produced in the United States, it will ever be regarded with special interest. Its average value probably exceeds $290,000,000 per annum. The weather along the Atlantic coast has thus far not been favorable for this industry, as the frequent and heavy rains we have had have made it difficult to cure hay, and caused it to lodge wherever the growth is rank, which it is this season on all rich soils. It is, therefore, easily laid down, and is so flat in many fields that they appear as if a roller had been moved over them. The quality of the hay is not near so good when it reaches an unusual height, as when the season, by an average distribution of rain and sunshine, allows each blade to strengthen. This was proved all along the coast by last year's crop, which, although larger than that of the previous year, was not near so valuable for producing milk or fat as was the lighter crop of the previous year. Excessive rains expand, but do not in equal degree improve the quality of either grass or hay. An old farmer observes to us that the cattle do not thrive as well on his pastures, nor is the milk as rich this season as usual, and we sincerely hope that this may be taken into account when adding water to what is already sufficiently diluted.

After the hay crop had been gathered last year there was an excessive drouth in several of the Middle and some of the Eastern States, and consequently hay had to be substituted in the latter part of the Summer and in the Fall for deficient pastures, and the very unusual incident was witnessed of sending the products of the dairy from the seaboard to St. Louis. As a consequence, butter rose to an unprecedented price in many quarters. The abundance of pasture this Spring has brought down the rate to a reasonable figure.

Milk, at the New-York market, is now purchased at the railroad depots at much lower rates than usual, but the consumer does not enjoy the benefit of its great abundance, as the dealers will not allow them to do so. If convenient places for distribution were provided, so that producer and consumer were brought together, mutual advantage would result.

The district of country devoted to pasturage for the supply of milk to New-York is limited by various necessities. The presence of springs, of a temperature of not over fifty-four or five degrees, is required to cool, or rather cure the milk. Cans holding forty quarts, and about two feet in height, are immersed in such springs up to their necks immediately after the completion of milking, to expel what is called the animal heat, and prepare the milk for transportation, so that it may not be churned into butter, or made sour by the shaking which it gets in railroad cars. The distance adapted to this transportation does not much exceed seventy miles, and hence there is a constant tendency to diminish rather than extend the area of country devoted to this purpose, owing to the rapid growth of New-York and the necessary change of farm industry as the suburbs of the City extend into suburban residences devoted more to pleasure than to profit. A greater distance than that named subjects the milk to being confined in warm cars during the heats of the Summer too great a length of time to have it delivered to customers in good order; but this may be guarded against by converting milk-cars into ice-boxes capable of keeping the milk so that it may stand the difficulties of somewhat longer transportation.

Beyond the distance we have named it is considered expedient to establish factories for extracting the water from the milk—which is done according to the patent of Mr. Borden by making one quart out of about four, the excess over the smaller quantity being expelled by steam. In this way there would be no limit to the supply of the condensed article, which may be delivered perfectly sound and pure—for such it is—from factories located miles beyond that limit. The solution of the difficulty of a possible diminished supply of ordinary milk will thus be found; but till this is reached, it would greatly promote the advantage of the present producers of it, and of the consumers, to have some plan devised by which the two may be brought together without the intervention of those agents who alone make much profit by the supply.

In the Winter months cows are fed with meal or grain of some kind, sound or unsound, and frequently with swill feed in addition to hay, and there is a very great difference in the quality of the milk; but consumers know very little of this, as that which comes pure—there are farmers which send it—is more thoroughly watered than that which is previously watered at the farms along the great railroad lines—the Harlem, the Erie and Hudson—which bring milk to the City.

The process of cutting and curing the hay, which is now going forward, is much advanced in rapidity by the hay tedder, which enables skillful farmers to cure and house or stack it on the day in which the grass is cut, although not yet ripe. These machines, which until last year were not sufficiently effective, have been improved to such an extent that they no longer shake to pieces in one season. They are now free from danger, and, drawn by two horses, are equal to eight or ten men in the field; and as wages in this neighborhood are now about eighteen shillings per day and found, and the price of the machine about a hundred dollars, all considerable farmers will find it to their advantage to use the improved instrument.

The habit of cutting while the grass is yet green is pursued much more extensively than formerly, due in great part to the facilities which modern skill has furnished for securing the crop—the hay mower, the hay tedder and the improved horse-rake—and it will unquestionably be found that these instrumentalities which have added millions to the extent and value of the crop, may now be relied upon to give us hay which, being cut early and cured rapidly, will increase its capabilities for furnishing better milk and heavier animals than the old process permitted.

Strawberries, Flowers and Music.—Sabbath School No. 59 of the Presbyterian Congregation temporarily worshiping in the Rooms of the Historical Society, corner of Second-avenue and Eleventh-street, will give an entertainment this (Friday) evening, at the above-mentioned place. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Jno. Hall, Mr. George H. Stuart and others. Those who favor with their kind patronage will doubtless realize the pleasures of one of the choicest festivals of berries, flowers, music &c., that have been offered during the season.

MINOR TOPICS.

One of the hardest jobs which President Johnson has ever attempted is the filling of the vacancy in the Austrian Mission. He began the undertaking about a year ago, and sent in to the Senate the name first of one New-York editor, and then of another. But the nomination was declined by both of these gentlemen; and, after some further efforts on the part of the President, he gave up his attempts for a while. Some months ago he resumed his labors, and finally sent in the name of Mr. S. S. Cox, of Ohio. But the Senate, after considering his case a long time, rejected the nomination a few days ago. Yesterday President Johnson tried again, and sent in the name of Mr. Smythe, the Collector of this port; but it is already reported that Mr. Smythe also will fail of confirmation. When everybody else fails, there might as well be a renomination of Mr. Motley, who, it will be remembered, resigned the place because the Secretary of State gave ear to the slanders of McCracken.

Justice Dowling, yesterday, very properly acquitted a liquor dealer who forcibly ejected from his premises an un-uniformed policeman who undertook to play the part of a *decoy-duck* by attempting to purchase liquor on Sunday. The policeman swore that he was acting under orders in going round the liquor shops and resorting to subterfuges to obtain liquor, in order that the vender might subsequently be prosecuted for violation of law. The police should be required to resort to no such immoral, degrading and contemptible work.

Senator Sumner has written a letter to say that he "should welcome the election of a competent representative of the colored race to either House of Congress as a final triumph of the cause of equal rights. Until this step is taken our success is incomplete." He does not, however, take the trouble to say from which State he would like to see a colored member elected. Nor does he indicate his purpose to secure the "triumph of equal rights" by advocating the election of a colored Senator from Massachusetts in place of the "distinguished Senator" whose term of service expires next March.

Economy and retrenchment! At the last meeting (in Brooklyn) of the Superintendents of the Poor of Kings County, one of the Superintendents "moved to strike from the Asylum requisition *six shad*," which was agreed to. Why not substitute salt mackerel for the shad to the paupers?

The Petersburg *Express* addresses "Some Plain and Kind Words to the Negro Voters," which rather outdo in kindness anything we have yet seen. We quote some of the kind words:

> "We are opposed to your having the right to vote, because we do not believe that you yet have knowledge enough to exercise the right judiciously or understandingly. None of your race, as yet, anywhere on the face of the earth, has had sense enough to establish a self governing people. You have always failed, when without the guiding influence and control of the white race. Don't go to the elections. Stay away from the polls, if you wish to remain among us in your old haunts and homes. Your only rights are, to be treated as human beings, but of an inferior order. If the God of Nature intends your equality with the white man, he exhibited (with reverence be it said) very little wisdom in your structure of mind or body, and has reserved the development of that equality to be displayed in eternity. If you aspire to that equality on the earth, be assured it is not attainable by you. If you madly attempt to clutch it by force, you will be swept, as stubble by fire, from this region, which you will do best, we kindly admonish you, to enjoy in subordination and peace."

We don't think there is very much danger of the old white politicians and slaveholders of the South controlling the negro vote, if this represents their idea of kind language.

The Committee of the German "Schuetzenfest" having expressed a desire that citizens may illuminate or decorate their houses in honor of the "Waffenschau," we suppose our chief streets will look gayer than usual on Saturday evening and during the days and evenings of the ensuing week. The prizes are a sight to see, and would of themselves make a most valuable cabinet of curiosities, all well worth the winning. Jones' Wood will be in its glory, and the genius of that place, at the end of the festivity, may well break his lager glass and depart in despair of ever again seeing anything to equal the melodious pomp and pageantry of the July Schuetzen-fest. The Committee expect the President from Washington. But if he will not come, they may be content with "all New-York City" instead.

The Board of Health, in its report, calls for ladders and coils of rope at all the ferries, to lessen the "drowning" statistics of New-York. But all those drowned people are not lost in a visible way, before witnesses, and, after all, the ferries don't drown many. It is good, however, to respect life; and if the Board of Health would save life, beyond all precedent, it should try to procure bathing places, where, for four months in the year, a half million of persons may baptize themselves, body and soul, into a good sanitary condition. The Board of Health should try to get the open, vacant, unoccupied and very convenient water-edge all round Governor's Island as a swimming place for the people of New-York. The want of such a place is one of the most crying scandals of the City—which is saying a great deal. The boys should have their grand aquatic school—"the Saturday Swimming School"—a much-needed complement of our public school system.

Mr. J. W. Devereux, who lately resigned his office of Affidavit Clerk to the Emigration Commissioners, has published some charges against them which he fancied Mr. O'Gorman was rather slow to receive—charges of neglect, meanness or misconduct. These are not very serious, apparently—not involving any very gross abuses, or any that may not be easily corrected. It is always right, however, that such matters should be noticed and commented on—since abuses are of easy growth everywhere. The reception of immigrants is a municipal duty of the highest importance. The system has been greatly improved, and should not fall back again to any of the bad old habits and practices. Half the nations of the old country have a growing interest in Castle Garden, and we should see that it is managed decently and correctly.

The Government of Ontario (New Dominion) has determined to attempt the remedy of an evil from which that country, as well as our Western States, has suffered greatly—the evil of speculators buying up lands in different parts, and holding them in an uncultivated state until the industry of settlers in the neighborhood improves their value, and enables these speculators to sell at greatly increased prices. All lands which were sold upon condition of certain settlement duties being performed, and in regard to which that condition was not fulfilled prior to the first of January last, will be forfeited to the Crown, no matter whether the purchaser has paid up all the installments of the purchase-money or not. This forfeiture will, it is expected, release a large quantity of productive land.

The Hanoverians are now in the position of their historic opponents of a by-gone age—the Jacobites of England. They are thinking of their banished Guelphs, singing, "The King shall enjoy his own again," and making other demonstrations which the Prussians find rather disagreeable. A number of telegrams from Gottingen and other places, addressed to George on his birthday, were recently detained, and returned to the writers. A company, celebrating the occasion in a public garden of Hanover, were invaded by the police, who stopped the singers, "and turned to groans their roundelay." A citizen got the clever notion of intertwining some white and yellow ribbons with the flower-pots on his balcony. Last year he had *exploited* the colors in the shape of flags, which were then seized. This year he chose the ribbon device; but he was found out, and his flower-pots were confiscated. King George openly accepts the sympathy of his friends, and is anxiously expecting the political hurricane which shall blow him back to Hanover again.

"A party of Southern Germany" has become a great fact with which Bismarck will have to deal. In the Zoll Parliament it has succeeded in defeating the proposed taxes on petroleum and tobacco—so greatly needed as sources of revenue. In Berlin, the representatives of Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Baden have issued a manifesto, in which they declare that the continued independence of the Southern States is imperatively necessary, against the overweening military policy of the North which threatens to be predominant. The federation of the States of Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Baden was discussed in the Treaty of Prague, but defeated by the politicians. Now the Parliament people are taking up the question, which is a very important one, not alone for Germany, but for the other European States also. It is, in truth, the cause of those anxious armaments which menace the peace of the old Continent.

Sir Horace Verney, in the English House of Commons, has set forth his plan of putting down Fenianism—that of sending discontented Irishmen to the region between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains, which has been so long covered by the ownership of the Hudson's Bay Company. He argues that if the Irish grumble for want of land, *there* they could have land enough, and instead of being malcontents, become as loyal to the Crown of England as their countrymen in Canada. Mr. Adderley, on the part of Government, admitted the great value of the broad region in question, and showed that, as the Dominion was now negotiating on the subject with the Company, the Home Government could not well move in the matter at present. Canada had the first voice in the disposal and management of Rupert Land. But Canada will probably look to her own wastes and wild places first.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

Mlle. Tostee's "*benefice d'adieu*," last evening, was a success beyond the expectations of her friends,—and that they are many there can no longer be a doubt, even if a doubt ever prevailed on the subject. The Academy was filled to its greatest capacity—even the speculators being outsold in an untimely way. There has been nothing like it before, save on the occasion of Mr. Bateman's benefit, when a bold *enterpreneur* was justly recognized.

Mlle. Tostee takes her farewell of us for a brief period only. The time can be measured in weeks. She will resume her position in Mr. Bateman's troupe early in the Fall, and we doubt not with the same public acceptance that has attended her career so far. She is an *artiste* that we can hardly hope to see surpassed, save, perhaps, in the particular of voice. As a *comedienne* she is full of the particular kind of vivacity which is required in the performance of opera bouffe, and the kind is difficult to find, not merely here, but in Paris itself, where it had its origin. The lady suffered greatly from the climate on her arrival in America, and had to submit to a severe operation in order to resume her professional duties. Fortunately, however, the result was entirely successful, and every one has remarked that her voice has steadily and greatly improved. It is certainly sufficient for all the requirements of the works in which she appears. There can be no doubt that her return will be hailed with delight by the public. Mlle. Tostee sails on Saturday in the French steamer.

The programme last evening was of a composite sort, with just sufficient novelty in it to give it spice. There was the first act of "La Grand Duchesse," with the "sabre" song, and the second act of "La Belle Hélène." Between these well-known works was placed a small vaudeville called "Lischen et Fritschen," a little and ludicrous story of Alsatian life, love and pronunciation, involving two characters. These were sustained by Mlle. Tostee and M. Guffroy—both of whom were excellent. The music is in the familiar Offenbach vein, but otherwise there is not much to commend it to an American audience. There have been many attempts to establish the vaudeville on "a permanent basis," but so far with little success; and we hardly think that any progress was made last evening, although the artists named were in excellent condition and played and sang capitally.

The Chinese Embassy was present; and perchance the Celestials—like many others in the house—enjoyed what they did not entirely understand.

Mr. Bateman has an almost entirely new company on the seas. The members composing it—fourteen in number—are expected to arrive here on Tuesday next, and the new season will commence at Niblo's Garden late in the coming month.

Judge Cardozo and Stenographers.

No. 39 Park-Row,
New-York, Wednesday, June 24, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me, as one who has had a large share in building up the business of stenographic law reporting, to say a word in reply to Judge Cardozo's remarks yesterday, on the hearing of the Wood-lease controversy. "The stenographers are generally wrong. I have found them almost invariably wrong, and I shall be governed by my notes. I think they were intended rather for indolent judges than otherwise."

Simply as an expression of opinion by Mr. Cardozo, lawyer, this might be treated as one of those hasty and immature generalizations that are often indulged in by young men, and which a riper judgment leads them to regret. But coming from "Judge Cardozo, of the Supreme Court," they derive a weight which may do injustice to a class of deserving gentlemen, whose professional labors require no small degree of industry and intelligence. Fifteen years' experience in the courts of this City and State, enables me to say that the observation of the most eminent judges and lawyers differ from that of Judge Cardozo, and the best proof of the recognized advantages [of the system is, that the employment of stenographers has been steadily and rapidly growing in favor during all those years. Judge Bosworth, who was one of the first to avail himself of the services of a stenographer in court, has put his high appreciation of their services on record, as have several Justices of the United States and State Courts, whom no one will charge with being "indolent," or lacking in judgment.

If Judge Cardozo's experience is different, the fault rests with himself and the other honorable Judges of the Court, who have the power of appointment and removal, purposely left in their hands by those who originally framed the law, to secure the employment of competent men. An hour's trial can satisfy any intelligent lawyer of the competency of a stenographer; and if any case political or personal influence, not ability, is made the ground of appointment, surely a respectable profession should not be held responsible for the result. What would be said of an eminent citizen who, after an unfortunate experience in the Supreme or any other Court, should say, "I never regard the decisions of Judges; they are almost invariably corrupt?" or, having employed an incompetent lawyer, (and it is notorious that some such are admitted,) or an unskilled physician, should stigmatize all lawyers as dolts, or all medical men as quacks? Your obedient servant,

A. F. WARBURTON.

Atheneum Literary Club.—This organization gave a combined musical and literary entertainment last evening, closing with a collation. The musical performances were by volunteers unconnected with the Club. They were by Messrs. S. Fridenrick, A. M. Reis and S. Dreyer. Addresses, orations, essays and declamations were given also, by Messrs. A. Hershfield, Lawrence C. Buckly, Wm. F. McNamara, Joseph J. Casey, A. M. Steinhardt, H. J. Heifman, J. P. Jochimsen, Adolf W. Fink and Randolph McAdam.

TELEGRAMS.

Debate in the House of Lords on the Irish Church Question.

Inauguration at Worms of the Statue of Martin Luther.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Passage of the Irish Reform Bill in the House of Commons—The Irish Church Debate in the House of Lords.

LONDON, Thursday, June 25—Midnight.

In the House of Commons, this evening, the Irish Reform bill was read for the third time and passed.

The *Regium Donum*, the Government grant annually made to the Presbyterian Churches of Ireland, was voted.

The new Postal Convention with the United States is still pending in the House. The Government is endeavoring to make uniform terms with all the mail steamship companies.

In the House of Lords to-night a great crowd was present, as an exciting debate on the Irish Church question was expected. Many members of the House were on the floor, and the galleries were packed with visitors. Great interest, almost approaching a feverish excitement, was manifested throughout the proceedings.

Lord GRANVILLE moved the second reading of the Irish Church Appointments Suspension bill. He said Fenianism had been received with approval and acquiescence by the middle and lower classes in Ireland. The discontent in that country was general. Firmness and decision were necessary to put down seditious movements. But long before this bill was proposed Mr. GLADSTONE had declared to himself and others that the Irish question must be met, even if it cost the Whigs their offices. The bill had passed the House of Commons by an enormous majority. If a similar Suspensory law was proper in Jamaica, it was still more proper in Ireland, where the Anglicans numbered less than 700,000, while the Roman Catholics numbered 4,500,000, and where there was but one diocese in which the Anglicans exceeded in numbers one-fourth of the population. Thus the Irish Church was a failure as a missionary establishment. It was a remnant of old conflicts. To call its disestablishment a sacrilege was absurd, as its revenues had belonged successively to several different sects. WHATELY had argued that it was the duty of the State to take possession of all benefactions which did not fulfill their object; other authorities took the same view. The Church of England would gain by this measure. The Irish were not indifferent to it. It was said that the people were indifferent to the reforms of 1866, yet riots and other demonstrations compelled the Tories to pass the Reform bill. He showed that the passage of the Reserves act had contented the Canadas. The condition of Ireland was painful to contemplate. The writ of *habeas corpus* remained suspended. The Government did not dare to furnish arms to its volunteers there. Sooner or later the Church must separate from the State. Lord PALMERSTON had said: "Englishmen will never concede until concession becomes surrender." Why should not this bill be passed? It was useful, practical, and its passage would prove that Parliament was ready to treat the Irish case justly.

Lord GREY moved that the next reading of the bill be postponed for six months. He said he had always condemned the Irish Church Establishment as an outrage; but he considered the present measure ill-timed, inadequate and indefinite.

Lord MALMESBURY complained of the way in which the measure had been sprung and urged upon Parliament. He quoted from the last year's speeches of Mr. GLADSTONE, which, he said, gave the Government reason to expect that the contest would not be brought on at so early a day, and it was unjust to the Government to press it. The Government, however, was anxious to reform the Irish Church; but this bill precluded any action on its part. He objected to the measure, because no hint had been given as to the application of the spoils of the Establishment. The only excuse for the bill was, that it was intended to pacify Ireland. But such a result was improbable; the destruction of the Irish Church would tend to sever the union of England and Ireland.

Lord CLARENDON thought Lord MALMESBURG was inconsistent in opposing this bill, as two years ago he denounced the Irish Establishment as the "Church of a few," and proposed to divide its funds among all the different sects. Lord CLARENDON continued by declaring that the Irish Church had failed to carry out its object, and its existence was an injury to England throughout the world. He feared the rejection of the bill by the Lords, and deplored the effect such action would have on Ireland.

The Archbishop of Canterbury opposed the bill, because he believed its purpose was not redress of grievances, but rupture of the Union.

Lord DERBY said: If the Lords were ready to disregard and sacrifice all Protestant interests at the bidding of a would-be Minister and of the majority of an expiring House, he would only protest against the measure as an act of spoliation. He had always supported the Papists in their struggles to gain their rights, but he would not suffer aggression. The bill would only foster discord in Ireland. He protested against this attack on the rights of property, which hereafter would be extended to England. He said he knew his course was unpopular, but he would never seek popularity for its own sake only.

Lord KIMBERLY said this was the first step which had been taken to pacify Ireland. He deprecated some allusions which had been made to the oath taken by the Queen on her ascension to the throne. Her Majesty acted on the advice of her Ministers. The argument concerning the violation of the rights of property would be found to cut both ways. The Catholics had never recognized the transfer of their church property in ancient times to the Anglicans.

The Bishop of London said he was willing to make concessions to conciliate Ireland, but this bill would not effect such conciliation. He did not believe the people of Ireland desired the change which it contemplated.

At a late hour the debate was adjourned.

Public Reception in London of one of the Abyssinian Captives.

LONDON, Thursday, June 25.

Mr. RASSAM, formerly Her Majesty's Consul in Abyssinia, and one of the party held so long in captivity by the late King THEODORUS, has arrived in England, and to-day had a public reception at King's College, where he was heartily cheered and warmly welcomed by a large assemblage of the citizens of London.

GERMANY.

Unvailing the Statue of Martin Luther—Interesting Ceremonies.

WORMS, Thursday, June 25.

The statue of MARTIN LUTHER was inaugurated to-day in the presence of a vast concourse of people from all parts of Europe and America. The King of Prussia and the Crown Prince witnessed the scene.

When the statue was unvailed salvos of artillery were fired, and as soon as the applause of the people had subsided, a hymn was sung by several thousand voices, with immense effect.

WALLACHIA.

Arrival of Prince Napoleon at Bucharest.

PESTH, Thursday, June 25.

Prince NAPOLEON has arrived at Bucharest. He was met at the city gates by the Hospodar, Prince CHARLES of Roumania, and escorted to the Palace.

International Christian Convention at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Thursday, June 25.

The International Christian Convention assembled at 9:30 A. M. to-day. The attendance was very large. In an address by the President he alluded feelingly to the dangerous illness of Rev. Dr. DUFFIELD.

Various resolutions were offered and referred to the appropriate Committees, among which is one protesting against the treatment received by GEORGE H. STUART and STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., at the hands of their respective ecclesiastic authorities; one sympathizing with brethren lying under censure and suspension, whose only offence has been following the command of our Saviour, that we should be one even as He is one with the Father; one inquiring into the practicability of establishing a lecture bureau under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association; one recommending week day prayer meetings.

The report of the Executive Committee was read. It states that ten local conventions have been held during the last year, against five of the year previous; four of the Associations own buildings; they occupy seven buildings; have building funds amounting in all to $625,000; ninety have libraries embracing over 60,000 volumes, valued at $1,100,000. The present membership is estimated at over 70,000.

The Committee recommend that to receive membership in Evangelical churches the applicants be required, previous to admission, to have had active membership in the Association.

The afternoon session was chiefly occupied in the discussion of the topic of the day, namely: How can the Association best be kept steadfast in the promotion of practical piety among converted young men, and in efforts for the salvation of the unconverted within their reach?

Short interesting addresses thereon were made by Messrs. MOODY, of Chicago; CABERRY, of California; Prof. NORTHROP, of New-Haven, and many others.

The Convention accepted an invitation to visit the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, on Monday next.

In the evening the church was densely crowded, and hundreds were unable to obtain admission. The question of duty to strangers was discussed by Messrs. MOODY, SHEFF, PRICE, and others. The Convention resolved that pride, dignity and diffidence must be overcome, and young men sought for. The question, "How to make Boarding House Committees effective for good," was discussed by Mr. BUD, of Boston, and Mr. MOODY, of Chicago.

The venerable Rev. Dr. DUFFIELD, who was also stricken with paralysis while addressing the Convention yesterday, is now lying at the point of death.

Boiler Explosion at Stuyvesen, N. Y.—Three Men Injured.

HUDSON, N. Y., Thursday, June 25.

The boiler of the stove works of S. W. GIBBS & Co., of Stuyvesen, exploded this afternoon, damaging the building and machinery to the amount of about $15,000, and injuring three men. JOHN HESS, engineer, was cut about the head and shoulders, and it is feared his injuries will prove fatal; JOHN MAHAR, moulder, injured by a wall falling in, hurt but not seriously; FRANK MCALLISTER, clerk, knocked senseless by the falling of a wall, but soon recovered. The head of the boiler was blown out, and is supposed to have been caused by the stay-bolts giving away. There was a full supply of water at the time of the accident, and the boiler had been in use only three years, and was regarded as perfectly safe. The explosion was heard a distance of three or four miles. It destroyed the boiler house, tore away twenty-five feet from the roof of the main building, and caused serious damage to the freight houses of BEST & Co., on the opposite side of the street, nearly 100 feet distant.

The New-York State Eclectic Medical Society.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Wednesday, June 25.

The New-York State Eclectic Medical Society held their second day's session to-day. Papers were read by Professors A. DAVIS, E. FREEMAN and J. M. COMINS.

Remarks upon various subjects were made by President Hadley, Prof. Davis, Drs. Preston, Fross, Smith, Prof. Allen, Dr. M. B. Hayden and others.

The Society voted that a National Eclectic Medical Society be convened for the purpose of revising and improving the *materia medica* of the Eclectic School.

The annual meeting will be held on the third Wednesday of January, 1869, at Albany.

Republican Congressional Nominations in Maine.

LEWISTON, Me., Thursday, June 25.

The Republicans of the Second Congressional District of Maine, after long and excited proceedings in Convention, nominated S. P. MORRILL, of Farrington, for Congress, this afternoon.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, June 25.

Hon. JOHN LYNCH was renominated for Congress in the First Congressional District Republican Convention in this city to-day. The resolutions adopted fully sustain the Chicago platform.

Political Convention at Baltimore—Editorial Meeting, &c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 25.

The Democratic Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention of Maryland met here to-day for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention in New-York on the 4th of July.

The Convention of Maryland Editors assembled to-day in this city, with the object of establishing uniform prices for State printing.

The City Council of Baltimore refused to make appropriations for music or fireworks for the 4th of July.

Terrific Hailstorm in Broome County—Great Damage to Crops.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Thursday, June 25.

Yesterday morning about 11 o'clock a terrific hailstorm occurred at Hawleytown, Broome County, N. Y. The storm prevailed for a considerable time and did much damage to the corn and fruit. The gardens also suffered a great deal from its effects. The hailstones were very large, some of them nearly as large as hens eggs.

Sinking of the Steamer Selma in the Brazos River—Five Persons Drowned.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 25.

The steamer *Selma*, with cattle for New-Orleans, was sunk one mile from the mouth of the Brazos River, at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday. Capt. J. E. THOMAS, Steward JOHN MCLEAN, two Chinese cooks and one passenger, name unknown, were drowned. The body of Capt THOMAS has been found.

Proclamation by Gov. Bullock Convening the Georgia Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, June 25.

Heavy rains fell this evening, which is very favorable for our crops.

Gov. BULLOCK issued a proclamation, dated Augusta, June 25, convening the Legislature of Georgia in Atlanta, at noon, Saturday, the Fourth of July, under the authority granted by act of Congress.

Colored Representatives in Congress—Letter of Senator Sumner.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, June 25.

The following letter was written by Senator SUMNER to a citizen of Norfolk, Va.:

SENATE CHAMBER, June 22, 1868.

DEAR SIR: I have your letter of the 18th, in reference to the eligibility of a colored man to Congress. I know of no ground on which he could be excluded from his seat, if duly elected; and I should welcome the election of a competent representative of the colored race to either House of Congress as a final triumph of the cause of equal rights. Until this step is taken, our success is incomplete.

Yours, truly,

(Signed) CHARLES SUMNER.

Accident to the Steamer Wamsutta.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, June 25.

The propeller *Wamsutta*, from New-Bedford for New-York, broke her crank pin off Newport on Wednesday evening, and anchored off Beaver Tail Light. This morning she was towed up to Dutch Island and her passengers brought to this city by the steamer *Electra*, from New-York.

Excursion by the Wisconsin and Minnesota Editors at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, June 25.

The Wisconsin and Minnesota editors this morning visited all the places of note in this city, under the guidance of the Committee appointed for that purpose. They then embarked on the steamer *Bell of Alton*, for a river excursion, during which they visited the experimental iron furnaces at Carondelet. They subsequently sailed ten miles above the city, which afforded them a fine view of the harbor and river front of St. Louis. During the sail a splendid banquet was set, at which toasts were drank, speeches made and general festivites indulged in. A large number of the prominent business men and citizens generally accompanied the party. This evening a meeting was held at the Southern Hotel, at which a resolution complimentary to St. Louis was adopted. Speeches were made by several of the delegation, in which the great questions of cheap river transportation, crossing the Mississippi with a narrow span bridge, the commerce, general resources and prospects of the Mississippi Valley were commented on in emphatic terms. Speeches were made by the representatives of the City Council, the Union Merchants' Exchange and the Board of Trade of this city. The delegates express themselves highly pleased with their visit, and carry away with them pleasant memories.

The party leave here at 7 o'clock A. M. to-morrow by a special train, and will reach Chicago in time for a banquet to be given them there to-morrow night.

Nomination for Congress in Illinois—Whisky Seizure in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 25.

The Republicans of the Eleventh Illinois District yesterday nominated by acclamation Gen. JOSEPH H. MARTIN for Congress.

Three hundred and sixty barrels of whisky, brought here by the steamer *Great Republic* from New-Orleans, have been seized for non-payment of tax. About 200 barrels besides have been seized during the past week.

The case of KINNEY *vs.* JOS. L. MORRISON, to set aside a conveyance to MORRISON of KINNEY's homestead, was heard in the Supreme Court at Mount Vernon this week. The decision of the lower Court was reversed. The case involved property valued at $130,000.

The Mississippi Election—A Democratic Success Probable.

JACKSON, Miss., Thursday, June 25.

The election in Mississippi, so far as heard from, gives the Democrats 8,000 majority. Returns come in slowly. The Democrats are sanguine of success, while the Radicals claim that base frauds are being perpetrated. Full reports cannot be obtained for several days.

Dedication of a Sailors' Monument at Quincy, Mass.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 25.

A granite monument in Mount Wollaston Cemetery, Quincy, was dedicated to-day to the memory of the soldiers of the town who lost their lives in the late war. Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS delivered the address.

Conviction and Sentence of a Counterfeiter in Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Thursday, June 25.

Dr. J. N. HOLLYWOOD to-day pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with passing counterfeit national currency, and was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Two Men Killed by the Falling of a Wall in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 25.

One wall of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Conception, now in process of erection, fell yesterday, burying five workmen in the ruins, two of whom since died.

Murder in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, June 25.

WILLIAM BROWN was murdered on the Milan, Memphis and Louisville Railroad last night by three brothers named WHEELER. No arrests have been made.

The election in North Mississippi is progressing quietly. The results so far are decidedly against the Constitution.

Rains in the South—Favorable Reports of the Crops.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, June 25.

It has been raining steadily since yesterday morning. Reports from the crops are very favorable.

Murder Near Lexington, Ky.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Thursday, June 25.

A man named THOMAS CAMPBELL was murdered this morning at Moonville, near Lexington, Ky., by two brothers named LILLIARD. An old grudge, growing out of the war, existed between them, which is supposed to be the cause.

Base Ball in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 25.

The return game of base ball for the championship of this State, between the Union and Empire Clubs of St. Louis, was played this evening, and resulted in a triumph for the Unions, the score standing 39 to 17.

Congressman Hooper, of Massachusetts, Declines a Renomination.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 25.

Representative HOOPER has written a letter to the electors of the Fourth Massachusetts District, declining renomination to Congress.

Fourth of July Excursion of the Philadelphia Americus Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 25.

The Americus Club, of this city, have accepted the invitation of the Star Club, of Brooklyn, to participate in their annual excursion on the Fourth of July.

Recovery of the Body of one of the Victims of the Morning Star Disaster.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, June 25.

The body of the chambermaid of the *Morning Star* was picked up near this port to-day.

Trotting at the Buffalo Park Course.

BUFFALO, Thursday, June 25.

The inaugural trot of the Buffalo Park Association will take place on the 11th of July, for a purse of £400. Free to all horses that have never beat 2:34.

The Lake Erie Disaster—Condition of the Wreck.

From the Cleveland Herald, June 23.

The new tug *S. S. Coe* left this port at 12 M. Monday, with a party of gentlemen on board, bound for the scene of the recent disaster. The tug will coast along from Vermillion to Black River, or wherever there is a chance to get news or recover bodies.

GEO. B. BURTON and CHAS. BRAYTON went up Sunday evening, arriving at Black River at 4:30 Monday morning, and commenced searching along the beach. Found the beach strewed for nine miles with portions of the wreck of the *Star*, from her upper works. They succeeded in securing the trunk belonging to Mrs. L. B. WAMELINK, with its contents safe; also found one of the trunks of Miss MINNIE PATCHIN; also a chest marked J. A. BURLEY; also a chest marked E. L. CROSBY, Corry, Penn.; a coat marked G. M. ROWLEY; a black hand-trunk, no mark, containing woman's clothing; a large German chest, marked in German, which read passage paid from Fremen to Baltimore; a trunk with letters inside addressed ALEXANDER CURRY; a trunk with a Bible inside marked THOMAS WEBSTER, Leicester, England, and in the same trunk a Bible marked "From a friend, Quebec, March 17, 1838;" a trunk covered with leather and tied with a rope, but without mark, containing man's and woman's wearing apparel; a paper covered trunk containing man's wearing apparel, and a book in it marked JAMES WALSH, Cleveland, O., of the steamer *W. R. Clinton*, and a letter signed HENRY GAGNON.

The portions of the wreck and the property that came ashore Sunday night landed just above and below the mouth of Black River. That which was coming ashore during Monday struck the beach about five miles east of the mouth of the river.

The labor book for 1861 and 1862, an old cash book, a cash book for 1868, and a bill of lading for 1868, all belonging to the *Star*, were also found, being a complete list of books, except labor book for 1866. The probability is that Mr. MORETON, the clerk, attempted to secure the books that are missing, or the leaves from them that contained the names of the passengers and crew, as when last seen he had papers in his hands. The piano and stool came ashore, and are now on the beach. Mr. MORETON's desk, with his gold pen and the usual contents of the clerk's drawer, was found and secured. Three emigrant chests, without names, were also found, and three boxes containing iron fixtures for reapers came ashore and are now on the beach.

Mr. BURTON found enough of the wreck to satisfy him that there is no portion above the main deck, except the arches and engine, remaining attached to the hull, unless it may be the pilot house and the wheel belonging to it; the wheel belonging aft on the hurricane deck, with the tiller chain attached, is on the beach among the wreck.

The condition of the wreck shows that there has been a very heavy sea. No bodies were discovered and no articles of apparel found outside the trunks, except a lady's hat and gaiter. The shore is literally covered with the *débris* of the boat, furniture, flagstaffs, cabin doors, panel work, sheets, blankets, lifepreservers, chairs (all broken in pieces) mattresses, wash-stands, dining tables, pieces of canvas, curtains, reaping machines, packages of frieght, &c. The ornamental railing from the cabin, covered with red velvet, which guarded the mirror through which the engine is seen, is lying on the beach apparently in perfect condition. The ladder to which the engineer WATSON owes his life lies on the beach, washed up high and dry. Portions of the life-boat, completely broken up, were also found. The sides of the paddle boxes with portions of the name of the boat were found. A large mass of the hurricane deck floated about five miles to the westward of the Black River piers, and now lies on the beach. No one can imagine how completely broken everything that has come ashore is, the only whole piece of furniture being the engineer's lounge, which, with its drawer and contents, is all right.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

The Alumni Supper—Some of the Toasts and the Responses.

The Richmond papers have given long accounts of the Commencement exercises of Washington College, of which ROBERT E. LEE is President. The Alumni supper took place on the evening of the 18th inst., and from the report in the *Dispatch* we take the following paragraphs:

Gen. ECHOLS presided with dignity and grace, mingled with a flow of ready wit. Beside him sat Gen R. E. LEE, the peerless chieftain; Gen. WADE HAMPTON, the dashing cavalry leader; Gen. JAMES A. WALKER, the bravest of the brave; and Col. ROBT. E. WITHERS, no less gallant in the field than indomitable in his efforts to bear aloft the flag of the white man's party in Virginia. About 180 guests were at the well-arranged tables; among them some of the most gifted sons of the South.

After the clatter of knives and forks had somewhat ceased, Gen. ECHOLS, in a few well-chosen words, gave a cordial greeting to the Alumni and their guests, and proposed as the first toast of the evening: "The President of Washington College—'Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war.'" This toast was drank standing and in silence, and none the less cordially by some of us who used Nature's own beverage, sparkling water.

The fourth regular toast was:

The fallen heroes of the war! Noble men! The story of their martyrdom adds fresh lustre to a motto too often sneered at: "*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori!*"

Gen. ECHOLS said he would call on to respond to that toast the man whom our fallen heroes would call on if they could speak—Gen. WADE HAMPTON.

Gen. HAMPTON said that he was proud to think that our fallen braves would be willing to accept votive offerings from him. Alluding most touchingly to our martyred dead, he said that our grief should be tempered as we remember that they fell when they thought they would not fall in vain—that they fell in the bright hope that success would crown our efforts. But he did not believe they had fallen in vain—the cause for which JACKSON and STUART fell cannot be in vain, but in some form would yet triumph. He proposed the "Lost Cause," for which our heroes fell. This was drank silently and solemnly by all; and in looking around we observed that nearly all present were Confederate soldiers.

The eighth toast was:

"*The true men of the South!* Having courage without rashness, prudence without timidity, they neither quail before the frown of power nor fawn upon the hands that have manacled the liberties of their country!"

Major J. HORACE LACY called upon the man who had led the Stonewall brigade to respond to, that toast.

After some humorous hits at Major LACY, whom he had seen when he was not quite so jubilant as now, Gen. WALKER said that he did claim to be one of the "true men of Virginia"—that during the war he had tried to do his duty in seeking the real interests of Virginia, and that since the surrender he had never bowed the knee to Baäl. He never meant to acknowledge higher allegiance than he owed his State.

Gen. ECHOLS said that Gen. LEE had retired, expressing his regret at leaving such pleasant company, and now that he had gone, he proposed the health of "*Old Marse Robert*," as we used to call him. This was drank standing, and three vociferous cheers given for the loved old hero.

Princeton College Commencement.

The one hundred and twenty-first Commencement of the venerable old "College of New-Jersey," as the act of incorporation entitleth it—better known to the country as Princeton College—was held on Wednesday. It was an occasion of unusual interest, owing to the change about to be made in the Faculty by the retirement of President JOHN MCLEAN, who for the last fifty years has been with the College as tutor, professor and presiding officer. It is generally known to the public that the celebrated Dr. JAMES MCCOSH, Professor of Mental Philosophy in Queen's College, Belfast, Ireland, has accepted the invitation to succeed Dr. MCLEAN as President of Princeton College, and the friends of the College, and of learning generally in this country, are highly gratified at the prospect of such an accession to the ranks of American instructors. The new President is expected to arrive in time to take his chair at the opening of the next term on the 17th of August, which will be just a hundred years from the time one of the earliest and ablest of the Presidents of Princeton—Rev. Dr. WITHERSPOON, himself a Scotchman, like Dr. MCCOSH—was called from across the water to preside over the College.

The Commencement exercises of the graduating class took place in the First Presbyterian Church, beginning at 9 o'clock. The attendance was very large. Besides the President and Faculty, upon the platform were the Governor of the State, Hon. Marcus L. Ward, Ex-Gov. Holden, Gen. Anderson, Gen. Belknap, of Iowa; Gen. Hall, of New-Jersey; Chancellor Green, of New-Jersey, Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute; Rev. Drs. Hall, Paxton and Kellogg, of New-York; Messrs. Henry M. Alexander and John A. Stewart, members of the Board of Trustees from New-York; Dr. Josiah Simpson, U. S. A.; Rev. Dr. Canfield, Jno. J. Blair, and a large number of other prominent Alumni. The Valedictory was delivered by ELI M. TURNER, of Virginia; the Latin Salutatory by ED. H. ROBBINS, of Maryland, and the English Salutatory by ALFRED H. FAHNESTOCK, of Illinois. At the close of the orations the President conferred the degree of Bachelor of Arts upon the gentlemen of the graduating class.

The degree of A. M. was then conferred, in course upon the class of 1865, and also upon M. Davie, E. D. Mofat, G. B. Sonell, W. W. Wittington, F. T. Simpson, S. P. Kelley and E. Stanfield.

The honorary degrees conferred were few in number, in accordance with a praiseworthy resolution of the Trustees, which other colleges will do well to imitate. They were as follows: Doctor of Laws—Alex. T. McGill, Professor in the Theological Seminary at this place. Doctor of Philosophy—Henry B. Chapin, New-York; John F. Pingrey, New-Jersey; Geo. M. Maclean, New-Jersey; James McDougall, Pennsylvania, and Oliver R. Wells, New-York. Master of Arts—Stephen Micks, Edward Phelps Tull and John D. Burtine.

Princeton during the commencement was crowded with visitors.

Class-Day Exercises at Wesleyan University.

The class-day exercises of the University at Middletown, Conn., of the class of '68, were of more than usual interest this year. Besides the usual order of exercises customary, the class celebrated what they termed "Muberry." The class met at 2:30 o'clock P. M., yesterday, around one of the trees on the campus, where, after singing class songs, an address was made by the President; then followed the presentation of class mementoes, which were peculiarly significant and characteristic of prominent traits of the recipients. At 4 P. M. the regular class exercises were listened to with attention on the campus. The pipe of peace was smoked by each member of the class. Then followed the presentation of the pipe, also addresses to the Faculty and College. In the evening the class-day oration, poem, class prophecy and class history were given by members of the class elected. The exercises in general were the best that have been witnessed at Wesleyan for some time. Commencement exercises will take place July 16.

Fire in Elm-street this Morning—A Thrilling Scene.

At 12:20 o'clock this morning a fire occurred on the third floor of the double five-story brick building Nos. 113 and 115 Elm-street, near Canal, in the premises occupied by Mr. DAUSCH, manufacturer of leather trunks. The firemen were soon on the ground, and despite the difficulty they encountered in reaching the upper floors, owing to the fact that there was but one entrance for both buildings, they succeeded in checking the flames before any great damage was occasioned. The first floor is occupied by HANS GUNDLACH as a cigar store, ALVIN MICHEL as a lager-beer saloon, (who occupied a portion of the second floor as a dwelling,) and by JACOB DIEGEL, merchant tailor. The upper floors are occupied by MAYER & HENNE, paper-box manufacturers; COHN & Co., cap-front makers; C. SCHOEWITZ, tassel and gimps, and by Mr. DAUSCH, trunk maker. All of these tenants sustain loss by fire and water, the aggregate being about $5,000. The building, name of owner unknown, was damaged to the extent of $1,000. During the progress of the fire considerable excitement was occasioned by the dangerous position of Mrs. SCHOEWITZ, who slept on the fifth floor, and on awakening found her room full of smoke and her retreat by the stairs cut off by the fire. At one time it was feared that she would leap from the window, where she was imploring help, and the scene was made doubly exciting by the daring efforts of the Fourteenth Ward Police to swing into the window by a rope from the roof of the adjoining building. Chief Engineer KINGSLAND sent a German fireman on the roof to keep the woman from flinging herself to the pavement, and District Engineer SULLIVAN had a hole cut through the roof and side wall, and by that means rescued Mrs. SCHOEWITZ, though they were compelled to use force to remove her from the window to which she clung.

While this exciting scene was in progress a heavy press on the third floor gave way, and was precipitated through the third and second floors, the noise causing consternation for the moment among the firemen as it was supposed that the front wall was falling. Fireman JAMES NEWMAN, of Engine Company No. 31 was slightly injured in the head by a flying missile.

The occupants of the building stated after the fire that Mrs. SCHOEWITZ was partially insane, and had drawn $4,000 from the bank, which she kept in her possession. The difficulty of reaching her when in danger was rendered the more terrible from the fact that there were no fire-escapes, no scuttles on the roof. As the firemen had no ladders long enough to reach the window they were compelled to cut the avenue of escape for her through the roof. Before leaving the scene Chief Engineer KINGSLAND caused a strict search to be made through the building for persons, but none were found.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE SCHUTZENFEST.—The prize awarded by the Common Council to the Schutzenfest was formally presented last night to the Committee of Organization by a Committee of the Common Council, consisting of Aldermen HARDY, COMAN, MCCURDY, COULTER and Councilmen HARTMAN, KENNEY, WEBBER, SEIGER and MURRAY. The present was handed over with a few appropriate remarks by Alderman HARDY, to which Gen. SIGEL responded, and acknowledged the heartiest satisfaction of the association he represented at the interest which the City authorities feel in the Festival. The exhibition of prizes in Steinway Hall is progressing very favorably, and was visited yesterday by crowds of spectators. The value of the presents exhibited up to yesterday exceeds $15,000. The decoration of the City promises to become general. Preparations are being made on a grand scale. The New-York Schutzen Corps, Capt. GERDES, was presented last night by Mr. WORMS, photographer, and one of the members of the Society, with a picture six feet by eight, which has been made at a cost of $1,000, and represents all the members, 234 in number.

REVENUE REFORM.—The American Free Trade League held a regular monthly meeting at the Hall of the New-York Historical Society last evening—DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq., presiding. Hon. GEO. OPDYKE addressed the meeting, taking the ground that the country was greatly in need of a reform in the laws relating to revenue and taxation. He argued that the wealthy should be compelled to pay taxes in proportion to their wealth, and that persons of moderate means should not be burdened with an oppressive tariff on their sources of living. Several gentlemen, including Mr. STEIN and Mr. DURAND, argued that it was for the interest of the country to maintain a revenue on imports to an extent greater than that advocated by Mr. OPDYKE. They disagreed with Mr. OPDYKE in the method he proposed to bring about a change in the Revenue laws, and thought that it would be quite as well for the country if a moderate taxation on imports was preserved. After some further discussion, the meeting was adjourned.

ACCIDENTS.—JOS. H. JOHNSTON, aged 5 years, fell from the roof of the five-story building in rear of No. 228 West Eighteenth-street. He became convulsed, and is not expected to live.... HERMAN UNGER, aged 8 years, of No. 58 Baxter-street, fell through the hatchway of No. 54 Barclay-street and broke his arm.... Last evening TIMOTHY TIERNEY, aged 8, THOMAS MCTEAGUE, aged 7, and MICHAEL MCCARTY, all residing in the Sixth Ward, obtained a quantity of phosphorus from the ruins of an old drug store being pulled down at No. 319 Pearl-street, and putting it in their pockets, were severely burned on their persons. They were taken to the Hospital.... ELLEN SMITH, aged 47, of Orange, N. J., fell off a car in Vesey-street, and dislocated her shoulder. Taken to the New-York Hospital.... Yesterday afternoon JULIA HOY, of No. 526 East Eleventh-street, aged 56 years, was severely burned on the shoulders and back, caused by the candle she was carrying setting fire to her dress. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

FIRES YESTERDAY.—At 8 o'clock P. M. yesterday a fire occurred in the millinery store of C. C. CARLTON, on the third floor of No. 421 Broadway, caused by the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp. Damage $3,000; covered by an insurance......At 4 P. M. another fire broke out on the second floor of the two-story brick building in the rear of No. 323 Delancey-street, owned and occupied by JAMES COYLE, who sustained a loss of $600; insured in the Park. The front building, owned by the same person, was damaged to the extent of $200; insured for $1,500 in the Park. No. 325, stables, owned by WILLETT ROBBINS, was damaged $75; insured for $2,000 in the State of New Jersey....A fire occurred in the hay depot of TITUS FRAZEE, in Forty-seventh-street, near Lexington-avenue; damage, $10....About 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the grocery of T. H. COSGROVE & Co., at No. 99 Ninth-avenue, resulting in a loss of $3,000; insured in the St. Nicholas, Broadway and Hamilton.

THE BRICKLAYERS' STRIKE.—The bricklayers on a strike held a regular meeting last night, at the Demilt Dispensary, Second-avenue and Twenty-third-street. Assurances of sympathy and material support were received through delegations from the carpenters', plasterers', cabinetmakers' and painters' associations, of this City, Brooklyn and Jersey City, and the Workingmen's Union of the United States, together with letters from Western trades associations, urging them to hold out for the eight-hour system, and pledging their support. The business of the meeting was confined to the internal affairs of the Society.

THREATENED STRIKE OF TAILORS.—At a meeting of this body held last night at No. 113 Bowery, a resolution was adopted directing the holding of shop meetings, for the purpose of obtaining the signatures of those who are ready to make a demand on the employers for $4 a day, the result to be reported to a meeting of the Union, to be held on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, for definite action on the question of striking for the increased wages. The Secretary reported two shops added to the organization, and fifty-three new members.

THE MORGUE.—There was brought to the Morgue yesterday, from Fort Washington, the body of an unknown man: five feet six inches high; had on black cloth pants and vest, plaid shirt and blue woollen socks. Also, from foot of Whitehall-street, the body of an unknown man—dark hair, slightly gray; five feet ten inches high, stout build, no clothing. Both bodies were too much decomposed to be placed on the morgue.

SALE OF WESTCHESTER PROPERTY.—To-day will be sold at the Exchange Salesroom, Broadway, the easterly and southeasterly portions of Clason's Point, in the town of Westchester, a large tract of land which has been laid out for building sites for villas in thirty-nine plots, of from 1½ to 33 acres each. The sale will be conducted by BLEECKER & SON, Auctioneers.

A dispatch received in this City this morning announces that two of Herring's safes which were in the hottest of the fire at Marquette, Mich., where about one hundred buildings were destroyed, were recovered from the ruins in fair condition, with their contents uninjured.—*Evening Post.*

WHY is PHALON'S "PAPHIAN LOTION" for the complexion like good news to the sorrowful? Because it clears the clouded brow.

PHALON'S "PAPHIAN SOAP," for the TOILET, NURSERY and BATH, will not CHAP the SKIN. PHALON & SON, No. 517 Broadway.—*Advt.*

Office of The Lower California Co.,
No. 19 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lower California Company, held this day at the Company's offices, No. 19 William-st., in the City of New-York, the following gentlemen were duly elected, by ballot, as a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

C. R. GARRISON,
AUGUST BELMONT,
LEONARD W. JEROME,
Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,
WILLIAM R. TRAVERS,
GEORGE WILKES,
WILLIAM G. FARGO,
DAVID CRAWFORD,
Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD,
Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN,
RICHARD SCHELL.

The meeting then adjourned.

A meeting of the Board of Directors was then convened, and the following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers of the Company, viz.:

RICHARD SCHELL, President.
Hon. JOHN A. LOGAN, Vice-President.
WM. R. TRAVERS, Treasurer.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary.

In accordance with previous vote of the stockholders, the capital stock of the Company was increased from twenty-five millions ($25,000,000) to thirty-five millions of dollars, ($35,000,000,) in order to meet the increase of its interests caused by the proposed consolidation, under its charter, of the recently-acquired territory in Sonora.

Hon. CHAS. D. POSTON was then empowered by resolution to act as agent for the Company in China, in superintending the emigration of Asiatics to the Company's territories in Lower California and Sonora.

The correspondence between GEORGE WILKES, Director, and His Excellency J. ROSS BROWNE, United States Minister to China, on this subject, was ordered to be printed and mailed to all the stockholders.

The Board then adjourned.

—*Advertisement.* DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary.

PROTECTION.—Rain Umbrellas, Alpacca and Silk; Sun Umbrellas, Alpaca and Silk; Ponger Parasols, colored linings.
ISAAC SMITH, SON & CO., Manufacturers,
Advertisement. No. 405 Broadway, near Walker-st.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

Gorham Manufacturing Company,
SILVERSMITHS,
Providence, R. I.

We beg to announce to the public that our Sterling Silver and fine Electro-Plated Wares may now be had of all the principal dealers throughout the country, and that all our goods are guaranteed to be in quality as represented by us.

Trade Mark for Silver. Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.

N. B.—Purchasers will be particular to notice that all our articles are stamped with the above trade marks.
GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.

Novelties in Sterling Silver Ware.

Dinner and Tea Services, Fruit and Flower Stands, Ice Cream and Berry Bowls, Wine Coolers and Dessert Sets, of unique and elegant designs.

A most complete stock of the GORHAM PLATE, embracing all their choicest patterns, many of which have been specially made to meet the taste of our patrons.

No. 22 John-st. STARR & MARCUS. Up-stairs.

The Celebrated Gorham Plate, at *prices established by the manufacturers.*
ADAMS, PRICE, & CO., No. 20 John-st.

Colgate & Co.'s
LAUNDRY SOAP is cut in pieces of ECONOMICAL and convenient size for use. For sale by leading grocers and at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, No. 55 John-st.

New! Novel!! Elegant!!!
Dr. LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS, for Cleansing the Teeth. Recommended by the first Dentists. Sold by Druggists.
Depot No. 11 Dey-st., New-York.

Boys' Clothing.
Largest stock in the City.
BROKAW BROTHERS,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

Gent's Fashionable Clothing.
Largest stock in the City.
BROKAW BROTHERS,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

Caution.

THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY advise their agents, customers and the public to take no alarm at the newspaper manifestos of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, the Grover and Baker Sewing Machine Company, and the Singer Manufacturing Company, relating to matters in controversy between said Companies and the Florence Company.

THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY deny that any sewing machine made or sold by them, infringes any patent rights owned by the corporations above named. And while they respect the rights of rival manufacturers, they will defend their own against infringers of their patents and libelers of their business.

The Courts, and not newspaper advertisements, must settle controverted questions, and the FLORENCE COMPANY is abundantly responsible for its liabilities of every description.

WILLIAM B. HALE, President.

Gent's Calf Sewed Gaiters, $5.
Calf Oxfords, boxtoes, $4 50.
LORIN, BROOKS & SONS,
No. 431 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

Bottled Bliss.—It is impossible to conceive of a more refreshing draught than is afforded by TARRANT'S Effervescent Seltzer Aperient, which combines the advantages of a luxury with those of the purest, safest and most genial alterative and tonic ever administered as a cure for dyspepsia and bilious affections. Sold by all druggists.

American House, Boston.—The largest first-class hotel in New-England. Vertical railway; apartments with bathing and water conveniences connecting; Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office and Cafe.
LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Brilliant and Enormously Powerful day and night double perspective glasses, for tourists, opera, marine and general outdoor use.
SEMMONS, Optician, No. 669½ Broadway.

Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. Monograms, French Note Paper. Stamping in color and plain, the best in the City.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

COLES—HARRIS.—On Wednesday, June 17, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Dr. H. E. Montgomery, ALBERT COLES, Esq., to Miss MARY E., daughter of Thomas Harris, Esq., all of this City.

IRVING—LEEK.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Wednesday, June 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Sylvester Clarke, Rector of Trinity Church, Bridgeport, THOMAS R. IRVING, of Newark, to JOSEPHINE M. LEEK, only daughter of Alonzo Leek, Esq.

☞ Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

KNAPP—LYDECKER.—On Wednesday evening, June 24, at the bride's home, near Hohokus, Bergen County, N. J., by Rev. James Demarest, Jr., KATE, only daughter of G. J. Lydecker, to JOHN M. KNAPP.

POTTER—DANIELS.—In the Church of the Transfiguration, on Monday, June 22, by Rev. Wm. D. Walker, W. HENRY POTTER to KATE, only daughter of the late George Daniels, all of this City.

SLOCUM—BARSTOW.—On Wednesday, June 24, by Rev. A. P. Putnam, at the residence of the bride's parents, FRANK P. SLOCUM to FANNIE B., daughter of Henry W. Barstow, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

TREADWELL—WILLIAMS.—At Calvary Church, on Wednesday, June 24, by Rev. Dr. Washburne, WILLIAM H. TREADWELL, of Portsmouth, N. H., to GRACE, daughter of Samuel Williams, Esq., of this City.

WAKEMAN—GLUCK.—At Greenville, N. J., on Wednesday, June 24, by Rev. Mr. Lummis, Mr. D. B. WAKEMAN to Miss CATHARINE GLUCK.

DIED.

AYRES.—On Wednesday, June 24, at St. Luke's Hospital, ANN AYRES, in the 75th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place in the Chapel of the Hospital on Saturday at 9 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

ARROWSMITH.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 24, after a short illness, of congestion of the brain, GEORGE AUGUSTUS, only son of Augustus T. and Elizabeth M. Arrowsmith, aged 18 years and 5 months.

Funeral services on Saturday afternoon, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, at the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Jane McKee, No. 222 East 11th-st. Relatives and friends of the family are invited.

BARTOW.—At Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 24, ROBERT BARTOW, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at St. Peter's Church, Westchester, this day, (Friday,) the 26th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be at the depot at Mott Haven on the arrival of the 2:30 train Harlem Railroad, from New-York.

GAUTIER.—On Thursday, June 25, JOSIAH H. GAUTIER, Jr., son of J. H. and M. L. Gautier, in the 13th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at the residence of his parents, No. 32 5th-av., on Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

PEGG.—On Wednesday, June 24, DEBORAH S., wife of Rev. John Pegg, of the Troy Conference.

The friends of the family and those of her brothers, Benjamin, Henry B. and Abel S. Clapp, also of her brother-in-law, James W. Barker, are invited to attend her funeral at the residence of her brother, Henry B. Clapp, No. 318 East 30th-st., on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The remains will be interred in the 2d-st. Cemetery.

SMITH.—At Haverstraw, N. Y., on Thursday, June 25, COLVILLE SMITH, of New-York City, son of Robert and Elizabeth Smith, of the former place, aged 29 years.

SNOW.—In Orange, N. J., on Thursday morning, June 25, in the 27th year of his age, Rev. RICHARD V. W. SNOW, recently of Hamilton, Ohio, eldest son of George W. Snow.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the Clinton-av. Congregational Church, Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

VASSAR.—At Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday, June 23, MATTHEW VASSAR, founder of Vassar College, in the 77th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the First Baptist Church, Lafayette-place, this day, (Friday,) June 26, at 2½ P. M.

WATSON.—On Wednesday, June 24, after a protracted illness, WILLIAM H. WATSON, aged 28 years, eldest son of Henry B. and Mary A. Watson.

Funeral service on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 158 West 45th-st.

WARD.—On Fourth Day, 24th inst., at the residence of her son, Wm. E. Ward, at Portchester, N. Y., HANNAH ANN WARD, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Seventh Day, the 27th inst., at Purchase Meeting-house, at 12½ P. M. Carriages will be at Portchester on arrival of the train leaving 27th-st. at 9 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW EVENING NEWSPAPER,
THE COMMONWEALTH.
PRICE TWO CENTS.

A Political, Financial and Literary Journal, for family reading.

OUT AT 2 O'CLOCK
NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

An extra large Edition will be issued, which will make the Paper a valuable medium for advertisers.

PUBLISHED AT NO. 1 BARCLAY-ST., NEW-YORK.

SARSAPARILLIAN AND ITS ASSOCIATES.

Dr. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN is not a diuretic or a direct alterative, but it combines all the properties of a remedial agent, essential to purify, cleanse, heal, repair, strengthen and invigorate the broken down and wasted body.

It purifies and enriches the blood; makes it strong, healthy and vigorous; supplies it with such constituents essential to health that disease and bad humors have changed or deprived it of; sound flesh and healthy fibre or hard muscle is not made from weak, impure blood. The SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT makes the blood rich and strong, and supplies the waste of the body with new and sound material. No matter what the name of the complaint may be designated by, either scrofula, syphilis, ulcers, sores, tumors, boils, erysipelas, salt rheum, either of the lungs, kidneys, bladder, womb, skin, liver, stomach, or bowels, either chronic or constitutional, the virus of the disease is in the blood, which supplies the waste, and is absorbed to build and repair these organs and tissues of the system, which, if the blood is unhealthy, must be unsound, and can only be exterminated and the parts made healthy by pure blood, which is secured by the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

The SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT is a compensating remedy. It secures the harmonious action of each of the organs. It does not augment the secreting functions of the skin, by suspending the secreting orifices of the kidneys, nor is the liver interrupted in its functional duties of secreting bile, by its assisting the lungs in throwing off the purulent matter that fills and obstructs the air cells or tuberculous deposits. It establishes throughout the entire system functional harmony, and supplies the blood vessels with a pure and healthy current of new life. The skin, after a few days use of the Sarsaparillian, becomes clear and beautiful. Pimples, blotches, black spots and skin eruptions are removed; sores and ulcers soon cured. Persons suffering from scrofula, eruptive disease of the eyes, mouth, ears, legs, throat and glands, that have accumulated and spread, either from uncured disease or mercury, or from the use of "*corrosive sublimate and potassium, the forms the basis of most of the decoctions and solutions in the large bottles of sarsaparillas, that smothers*, but never cures, may rely upon a cure if the Sarsaparillian is continued sufficiently to make the blood pure and secure the harmonious action of the several organs in secreting the proper constituents of each; and this will soon be made manifest by the patient's own state of health. The ingredients used in SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT are such that, prepared under the ordinary process, are recognized by medical men as the best in the materia of medica in their respective ranges; and as prepared under Dr. RADWAY'S NEW PROCESS for obtaining extractive matter from vegetable substances, and the peculiar mode of uniting these several ingredients so as to assist and increase the medicinal power of each, gives to the sick a remedy that one or two spoonfuls possesses a greater and quicker power that a dozen doses of the uncertain decoctions of ordinary Sarsaparillas. (One teaspoonful of Radway's Sarsaparillian to a pint of molasses or syrup will make as strong and efficient a remedy as any of the large Sarsaparillas.) Those who are afflicted with chronic disease, who desire to be free from it without overloading the stomach with a lot of inert and useless syrups—one teaspoonful of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent will answer a better purpose than a wine-glass of the ordinary sarsaparillas. And one bottle is a better curative agent than ten of the others, besides being free from corrosive sublimate, which accumulates like mercury in the system that forms the basis of most of these remedial agents.

The wonderful cures effected by the Sarsaparillian Resolvent of kidney, bladder, womb and urinary diseases; its rapid efficacy in promoting a free and healthy discharge of urine, doing away with the necessity of using catheters, bougies, &c.; then again, its marvelous power in dissolving stone and calculous concretions, curing gravel, gleet and discharges from the genital glands; its power over the kidneys in establishing a healthy secretion of urine; curing diabetes, inflammation or irritation of the bladder, albuminous, brick-dust, or deposits of white sand, &c., and, in fact, all unhealthy drains and conditions of the urinary system, are cured by this remedy.

LADIES

suffering from leucorrhea and other weakening discharges, and from suppressions, irregularities, hysteria, melanosis, nervousness, will derive immediate assistance and permanent *regularity* and health from the use of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

ITS NAME.

It is called Resolvent, because it possesses properties that *resolve*, discuss and *melt* away hard substances, such as tumors, nodes, hard swellings, lumps, &c., &c.

One of the chief ingredients that supplies its curative properties for this class of diseases is

PAREIRA BRAVA,

and this wonderful medicinal agent—associated with Sarsaparillian and other ingredients—is better than Buchu, Digitalis, Juniper, Cubebs, Copaiba, or any other known diuretic in the world. PAREIRA BRAVA is but little known outside of the scientific world, and none of the true medicinal species of BRAVA have been imported in this country, except that imported by Dr. Radway & Co. from Brazil. The pure Brazilian (Cissampelos) is the kind imported by us, and which we supply physicians with, in small quantities. One pound of Dr. Radway's imported Brava, that is used as ingredient with Sarsaparillian, is worth more than a ton of Buchu, for all purposes of Kidney and Bladder difficulties. One teaspoonful will promote a natural discharge of urine, and the dose repeated three times per day will arrest and cure even Bright's disease, as well as all other diseases of the Kidney.

The Sarsaparillian used in this *Resolvent* is the Jamaica (Red). This species contains less starch and more extractive principle than all others.

This ingredient, assisted by the Amygdale Persica, and Hemedesmus Indicus, acts with such astonishing power on the blood, making it pure, strong and healthy, and contributing so much toward making the skin pure, clear and sweet, and the complexion

RADIANT WITH HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

Price of SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, $5 per half dozen bottles, or $1 per bottle. Dr. RADWAY'S Office, No. 87 Maiden-lane, N. Y. Sold also by Druggists everywhere.

FURNITURE
OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES, AT F. KRUTINA'S MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.
Retailing at manufacturers' prices.
All goods warranted.

DR. SCHENCK IS NOT HERE EVERY week as heretofore, but EVERY OTHER WEEK. His next visit will be on TUESDAY, the 30th, at his rooms No. 32 Bond-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Of all descriptions for sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Twenty-fifth Annual Commencement will take place at Wallack's Theatre, on TUESDAY, June 30, at 2 P. M.

Reception of the graduates of the past twenty-five years at the residence of the Principal, No. 40 Washington-square, (south,) on the evening of the 30th, from 8 to 10 o'clock.

Any of the former graduates who have not received invitations will please send their address to Mr. GEO. W. CLARKE, who will immediately forward invitations to them.

HILL, THE INIMITABLE'S, HAIR-CUTting Studio, No. 266 Broadway. Shaving, &c. Hair Dye, 50 cents; best in use; quantity equals dollar sizes. Sold by all druggists.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

"N. Y. MILLS" SHIRTS, $2 65; GAUZE UNdershirts, 60c.; lace ties, 50c.; linen collars, $1 doz. Everything else likewise, at VAIL'S, 141 Fulton-st.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WAS IT A GHOST?—THE MURDERS IN BUSSEY'S WOOD.—An extraordinary narrative. This month of June, three years ago, a terrible event occurred in the neighborhood of Boston, filling the public mind with terror, and which has since passed into the realm of mystery. Of that duplex event of fright and crime this book will treat. 75 cents buys it at all the bookstores. LORING, Publisher, Boston.

BLUME'S $50 WORTH OF PIANO MUSIC FOR $3.—Best compositions of Strauss, Godfrey, Gung'l, Faust, Weingarten. Extra binding, $4. Full gilt, $5.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st. Branch No. 208 Bowery.

ON TUESDAY NEXT, IN "EVENING POST" BRENTANO publishes the most important list of new books made by any person in "The Trade."

FINANCIAL.

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW

RAILWAY COMPANY'S

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

FOR SALE.

$300,000 on the Western Division, bearing interest at 7 per cent. Coupons Payable Semi-Annually, in February and August.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1896.

The Company having disposed of all of the $1,800,000 bonds issued on the Western Division, between Peoria, Warsaw and Keokuk, except the amount now offered for sale, which has been reserved to pay for iron ordered to complete the line, now offer the same at 85, flat, that is to say, with the August coupon attached.

Capitalists desiring a safe, cheap and reliable investment, the mortgage being only $15,000 per mile, can be supplied with the Bonds, in amounts of not less than $5,000, by applying at the office of the Company, No. 26 Exchange-place.

CHARLES L. FROST, President.

THE COUPONS
OF THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF
THE UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD COMPANY,
DUE JULY 1, 1868,

will be paid on and after that date IN GOLD COIN, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

Schedules with twenty or more coupons will now be received for examination, and gold checks for the same will be delivered June 30.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

FOR SALE.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN

Railroad Bonds, first mortgage, 7 per cent., interest payable February and August in New-York.

H. G. MARQUAND,
Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1868.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF State of Kansas, due July 1, 1868, will be paid on presentation of the coupons therefor at the office of the National Trust Company, No. 336 Broadway.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 393 CANAL-ST. AND NO. 175 BROADWAY.
INCORPORATED, 1851.

Cash Capital	$150,000
Assets June 1, 1868	211,428

NEW-YORK, June 19, 1868.

At an election held on the 16th inst. the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

MATTHIAS CLARK,
WILLIAM MOIR,
SIMON SHINDLER,
GEORGE WARNER,
JOHN W. LEWIS,
SOLOMON BANTA,
THOMAS WILLIAMS,
CHRISTOPHER GWYER,
ABRAHAM LEGGETT,
ALFRED BARMORE,
CORNELIUS STEPHENS,
PETER R. CHRISTIE,
MATTH'S BLOODGOOD,
JAMES S. LEWIS,
CHARLES F. HUNTER,
HENRY DAVID,
WILLIAM HERTZEL,
ELIPHALET BOOTMAN,
JOHN O. MORE,
JAMES E. HEDGES,
JOSEPH B. MILLER,
ALBERT MANN,
J. G. BLAUVELT,
THOMAS J. BLANCK,
PETER J. SHULTZ,
CROWELL ADAMS,
JOHN F. VAN RIPER,
SAMUEL RAYNOR,
JOSEPH H. WOOD,
HENRY BRUNER,
W. ALFRED GEDNEY,
WM. C. MILLER,
WM. B. AITKEN,
JOHN ADAMS,
ABRAHAM R. VAN NEST.

And at a subsequent meeting of this Board held this day, MATTHIAS CLARK, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY OFFER FOR SALE AT THEIR OFFICE, NO. 303 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, AT NINETY-FIVE PER CENT., One Million Dollars of their Mortgage Bonds, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES, payable on the first days of June and December.

Said Bonds are either Coupon or Registered, and are secured by Mortgage on the Railroad and branches, the rolling stock and the franchises of the Company.

The outstanding Bonds of the Company, due in 1873, will be received in exchange for these Bonds, thus saving to the holders of the old issue the amount to be paid for taxes. L. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.
Also, commercial credits.

WILLIAMS & GUION,
NO. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

issue circular Letters of Credit through ALEXR. S. PETRIE & CO., LONDON, AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, &c.

Sterling Exchange at sight and sixty days.

Orders for Stocks, Bonds and Merchandise executed in London, by Cable or mail.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Travelers and commercial credits issued through the City Bank, London, or Lherbette, Kane & Co., Paris.

PEORIA CITY BONDS.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Peoria are prepared to purchase 25,000 bonds of that city issued for railroad purposes. The undersigned are authorized to receive offers of the whole, or any part of the same, until July 1. Right reserved by Commissioners to reject all offers not deemed satisfactory.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI,
CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, by vote of the shareholders, on the 8th day of April, 1868, and taking effect this day, is closing up its affairs.

The holders of notes, and other creditors of said bank, are requested to present such notes or other claims to the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio.

CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.
HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CINCINNATI,
CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio, has this day purchased all the assets and business of the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, now closing its affairs, and under the same management will continue business as heretofore.

Notes and claims against the Commercial National Bank will be paid by this Bank on demand.

CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.
HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 16, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO PARTIES interested that the interest on the State debt of Tennessee falling due July 1, 1868, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE
IN NEW-YORK, June 17, 1868.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY—Interest.—The coupons for interest due July 1, proximo, from bonds of the North Missouri Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation, on and after that date, at this bank. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE ATLANTIC AND GULF R. R. CO.,
SAVANNAH, June 12, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF the above Company, due 1st July next, payable in the City of New-York, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st.

D. MACDONALD, Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
JERSEY CITY, June 25, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON JERSEY CITY Coupon Bonds, due July 1, will be paid on presentation on and after that date at the Second National Bank of Jersey City, and the Fourth National Bank of New-York City. T. R. BENWELL, Comptroller.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 15.—The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, due July 1, 1868, will be paid in full, free of Government tax, on presentation on and after that date at the Banking House of FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st. Schedules of 20 or more Coupons (for which blanks will be furnished on application) will be received for examination from and after the 24th inst.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of THE ROOT STEAM ENGINE COMPANY for the election of officers for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 507 2d-av., on WEDNESDAY, July 8. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock noon.

JOHN F. MILLS, Secretary pro tem.
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1868.

STATE OF MISSOURI INTEREST.—NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, June 20, 1868.—The coupons due 1st July next from Bonds issued or guaranteed by the State of Missouri in aid of railroads, (the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad excepted,) will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this Bank. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, due July 1, 1868, will be paid in gold on and after that date, at the National City Bank, New-York.

THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE ST. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company will pay the coupons of their first mortgage bonds, due on the 1st July, on and after that date, at the office of E. B. LITCHFIELD & CO., No. 19 William-st.

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81...	113⅛	113⅜	5-20 Coupon, '67..	114	114⅛
Coupon, 1881.....	117⅞	118	5-20 Coupon, '68..	109⅞	110
5-20 Coupon, '62.	113½	113¾	10-40 Registered.	106⅞	107
5-20 Coupon, '64.	110⅞	111	10-40 Coupon.....	107⅛	107¼
5-20 Coupon, '65.	111¼	111⅜	Gold............	140⅛	140⅜
5-20 C., Jan & Jy.	113⅝	114	June 7.30.......	109⅞	110⅛
			July 7.30.......	109⅝	110⅛

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, June 25, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $38 50 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $32 40 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

MANNING & DE FOREST,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN SOUTHERN SECURITIES,
NO. 19 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale Alabama Eight and Five Per Cent. Bonds, Louisiana and South Carolina Sixes, Georgia Sixes and Sevens, and Six Per Cent. Virginia Registered Stock.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COUPONS

Of First Mortgage Bonds,
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD Coupons of First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds,
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds,
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD Coupons of First Funding Bonds,
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds,

Due July 1, 1868, will be paid at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st prox., less Government tax.

ALSO, DUE JULY 1, 1868:

ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD Coupons of 10 per cent. Equipment Bonds, free of Government tax;

ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD, OF GEORGIA, Coupons of Consolidated 7 per cent. Bonds, free of Government tax.

ALSO, DUE JULY 6, 1868:

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD DIVIDEND, 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on PREFERRED Stock. M. K. JESUP & CO.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Coupons of the First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of this Company, falling due July 1, will be paid on and after that date at the banking house of SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st.

FOR SALE,

NEW-YORK COURT HOUSE BONDS
BEARING SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
IN SUMS TO SUIT.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 22, 1868.

HOLDERS OF 7-30 NOTES WHO DESIRE to avail themselves of their right to convert the same into 5-20 bonds, are hereby notified that the notes must be presented at the Treasury Department at Washington, or at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York, as follows:

The notes that matured on the 15th of June must be presented on or before the 15th of July. The notes that become due on the 15th of July must be presented on or before the 1st day of August.

The bonds to be issued in exchange for the notes will bear interest from the 1st day of July, 1868, and the interest on the notes will be calculated accordingly. The bonds will be of the issue of 1867 or 1868, as may be preferred, and they will be issued in the order in which the notes are presented.

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

MARIPOSA CERTIFICATES.—HOLDERS of the bonds and preferred stock of the Mariposa Company are notified that Mariposa certificates, issued by the Trustees of the Mariposa Estate, are now ready for delivery at the office No. 34 Wall-st. The certificates are issued upon the following terms:

To the mortgage bondholders for the amount of their bonds and accrued interest to July 1, 1868.

To the holder of preferred stock for the amount of his stock at par.

Besides the deposit of the original security a payment of money is required.

The bondholder who exchanges before the 1st of July pays 20 per cent.

The preferred stockholder who exchanges before the 1st of July pays 50 per cent. on the face of the certificate. MARK BRUMAGIM, Trustee.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHEIN RAILWAY, COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 25 WILLIAM-ST., (Room No. 9, second floor,) NEW-YORK, June 19, 1868.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS.—YOUR TRUSTEES hereby inform and notify you that the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company have made the payments due the Sinking Fund, April 1, 1866, October 1, 1866, April 1, 1867, Oct. 1, 1867, and April 1, 1868; and that the aggregate payments are sufficient to pay all the outstanding bonds described in said deed of trust establishing said Sinking Fund—and that your Trustees have therefore designated all of said outstanding bonds for payment. The holders of all of said bonds can receive their money, principal and interest, upon surrendering the bonds to us at the office of the Company, No. 25 William-st., City of New-York. The above bonds will not draw interest after July 1, 1868.

N. A. COWDREY,
sole Trustee in the absence of WM. SCHALL, Esq.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, No. 73 6TH-AV.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1868.—INTEREST at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be paid on $500 and under, and six per cent. on larger sums on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, 1868, and will be paid or credited July 20.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT,
President.

JOHN S. DICKERSON,
JAMES BOYCE,
Secretaries.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the seven per cent. bonds, falling due first August next, are hereby notified that the Treasurer is authorized to exchange the capital stock of the Company at par for such bonds as may be surrendered to him prior to the first day of July next. Accrued interest on the bonds will be allowed to the holder. This Road is under a perpetual lease, and has always paid semi-annual dividends of four per [illegible] in August and February, besides accumulating [illegible] C. W. DURANT, Treasurer, No. 13 William-st., New-York.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES FOR SALE.—Memphis City bonds, East Tennessee and Virginia 6 per cent. Railroad bonds, indorsed by State of Tennessee, Memphis and Charleston 7 per cent. bonds, Memphis and Charleston Railroad stock, Atlantic and Gulf first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, Louisiana 6 per cent. bonds, Alabama 8 per cent. bonds, South Carolina 6 per cent. bonds, Virginia registered 6 per cent. stock, by

J. M. WEITH & CO.,
Nos. 15 New-st. and 70 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
June 24, 1868.
CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JULY, 1868, (three and one-half per cent.) on the First Mortgage Bonds of the California Pacific Railroad Company will be paid in GOLD COIN—Free of Government tax—on and after that date on presentation at the Park Bank.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

MONTGOMERY AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO.,
MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 20, 1868.

THE COUPONS ON FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds, due July 1 prox., made payable in New-York, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic.

CHAS. T. POLLARD, President.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 32 Wall-st., N. Y.

Persons opening CURRENCY and GOLD accounts will be allowed 4 per cent. interest on all daily balances, which they can check for without notice, the same as if drawn upon the City Banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand, and bearing interest at the current market rate.

Special attention given to the purchase, sale and conversion of all descriptions of United States Securities.

Orders executed promptly for Gold Coin.

Collections made on all points of America and the British Provinces.

State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S
OFFICE, LANSING, June 25, 1868.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1868, on the Bonds paid by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank, in the City of New-York. E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

AN ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES OF THE BUILDING MATERIAL COMPANY will be held on WEDNESDAY, July 8, 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, foot of 24th-st., N. R.

JOHN T. CONOVER, President.
MARC EIDLITZ, Secretary.

NOTICE—THE COUPONS OF THE CITY OF Peoria, Ill., due July 1, 1868, payable in New-York, will be paid on presentation at our office on and after that date. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK.

Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.,
(late Williamsburg, L. I.)

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 20.

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M. GEORGE RICARD, President.

WILLIAM WALL,
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1868.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF 7 PER CENT.

per annum on sums of $500 and under. 6 per cent. on sums over that amount which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1868, will be paid on demand after the 19th of July.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of July.

Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1, to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1,146 BROADWAY,
Between 26th and 27th sts.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
Free from Government tax.
ALL MONEY DEPOSITED NOW
Draws interest from July 1.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 283 Bowery.

Six per cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000.

Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7. German spoken. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, (free from Government tax) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 20. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER H. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

The usual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after July 20, 1868. Dividends not withdrawn will be credited and will draw interest same as principal. Deposits made now draw interest from July 1. SIX PER CENT. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av., and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7. Bank Books in English, German and French.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Sec. GEO. FOLSOM, Pres't.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.

Open daily. Interest 6 per cent. on any amount free of tax. Deposits made before July 21 draw interest from July 1.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $4,948,935 61.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER
BLEECKER-ST. June 23, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the Thirty-Fifth Semi-Annual Dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and Five per cent. per annum on larger sums payable on and after MONDAY, July 20, free of Government tax.

The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date. E. J. BROWN, President.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.—The usual DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after July 16, 1868.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW

draw interest from July 1, and dividends not withdrawn will draw interest from that date, the same as principal.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, ALLOWED on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.

Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st., (old No. 32,)

will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications for pupils may be addressed as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MR. AND MRS. FOLSOM'S BOARDING School for Young Ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn.—Gymnastics daily under Prof. Welch, of Yale College. Fall term begins Sept. 18. Send for circular.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of 19 weeks begins Aug. 13. A few vacancies. Superior accommodations and educational advantages. Rates reasonable. Apply to the principal. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 18.—Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER Principals.

TEACHERS.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., 430 BROOME-ST.,

(Will remove July 1 to 14 Bond-st.)

Aids all who seek well-qualified Teachers;
Represents Teachers who desire positions;
Gives parents information of good Schools.
Sells, rents, and exchanges School properties.

Teachers who want positions for Autumn should apply *now*. Teachers of Classics, Professors of music, Ladies for Piano and vocal music, and French ladies are in demand. Wanted specially a Baptist Professor of Natural Sciences for a College; superior lady vocalist for first-class Seminary on Hudson; a French lady for Georgia. All Teachers should have Application Form.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES TO MAKE an engagement for next Fall to teach drawing and painting in a school in Brooklyn or New-York. Address ARTIST, care of C. C. Wust, No. 7 Front-st., Brooklyn.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady, experienced in teaching English, music and French, wishes an engagement. Address R. G. W., Post Office, Union-square.

DIVIDENDS.

HAMILTON FIRE INS. CO.,

NO. 11 WALL-ST.,

Capital, $150,000. Surplus, $92,305 61.

☞ The Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1868.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.
NO. 393 CANAL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL	$150,000
SURPLUS	61,428

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT, free of Government Tax, payable on and after July 1, 1868.

The Transfer Books will be closed until the 1st July.

FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Trustees of this Company, payable on and after the 1st day of July. Transfer books closed from the 20th of June until that date.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND
ASHTABULA R. R. CO.,
(LESSEE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO R. R.,)
CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 9, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent., (3½,) free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders of this Company, and to the stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, on the 1st day of July next; to the stockholders registered in New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, and to the stockholders registered in Cleveland at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, Ohio.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, the 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 2d of July, 1868.

GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the following dividends, payable at this office on and after the 29th day of June, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 17th day of June next.

Ten per cent. on the preferred stock, payable in preferred stock at par.

Ten per cent. on the common stock, payable in common stock at par.

The transfer books, now closed, will be opened on MONDAY, the 8th, and closed on WEDNESDAY, the 17th, and reopened on MONDAY, the 29th of June next.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO R. R. CO.,
CLEVELAND, O., June 15, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent., free from United States Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 1st day of July next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York.

The transfer books (now closed) will be opened on Thursday, the 18th of June, inst., and closed at 2 o'clock P. M. Saturday, the 20th of June, inst., and reopened on Thursday, the 2d of July, proximo.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
HARTFORD, June 18, 1868.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF $3, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 24th day of June inst. by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on WEDNESDAY, July 1.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer books will be closed the 24th day of June to reopen the 2d day of July.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1868.

FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th of July next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 9th prox.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD,
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 19, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO (2) PER CENT., free of Government Tax, from the net earnings of this Company, has been declared, and is made payable on the tenth (10th) day of July next to the Stockholders respectively at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York.

The transfer books will close on the first (1st) day of July and open on the eleventh (11th) day of July.

GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the preferred and common stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July next, at this office.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M., June 20, 1868, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 6th day of July, 1868.

C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY
RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1868.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-half per Cent., less Government tax, has this day been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, payable on and after the 6th of July next, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., to the holders of same, as registered at closing of books. The transfer books will close on the 25th inst., and reopen for transfer on the 7th of July, 1868.

C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months has this day been declared, free of all tax, payable to the stockholders of this bank on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th instant to the 1st proximo.

E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) per Cent. has been declared, out of the profits of the last six months, free of all taxes, payable on and after 1st July next.

Transfer books will be closed from 22d inst., until 1st proximo, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-
YORK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business this day, until July 2.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK,
No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Atlantic National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed from June 24 until the 3d proximo. F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 166 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1868.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

GROCERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of July next.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after 1st of July next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK.—A semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. has been declared this day, payable to stockholders, free of taxes, on and after July 1.

The transfer books will be closed from 23d until 1st July. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
(No. 108 BROADWAY,) NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on the first Monday of July next.

The transfer Books will be closed until July 9 prox.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1868.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government Tax, has been declared, payable on and after 1st July next.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 25 BROAD-ST.,
CORNER OF EXCHANGE-PLACE, June 24, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of taxes, payable on and after 1st July next.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, June 24, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT, FREE of tax, has been declared payable on and after July 6. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. R. BAYLES, President.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, has this day been declared payable on and after July 1. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will close on 20th inst., and reopen on the 1st prox. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., free of all taxes, will be paid on and after July 1.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NORWICH, Conn., June 23, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. (free from Government tax,) payable to stockholders on the 10th of July next, whose names are on the Stock Ledger on the 3d proximo.

Dividend payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's Office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York. Transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 12th of July.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after July 1 proximo.

The transfer book will be closed from June 24 to July 1.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, out of the profits of the past six months, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant till the 1st proximo. CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1868.—The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer book will be closed until that date.

JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of tax, payable on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Boston, June 10, 1868.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Michigan Central Railroad Company held this day, it was

Voted, That a dividend of $5 per share, free of Government tax, be and the same is hereby declared payable on the 1st day of July next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 20th inst. Payment to be made to stockholders registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company in said City; and to all others at the office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston.

Voted, That the transfer books of the Company be closed from the 20th inst. until the 1st of July next.

JOSHUA CRANE, Clerk.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE OIL CREEK AND ALLEGHENY RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. out of the net earnings for the quarter ending May 31, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in New-York City, on and after July 1. Transfer books will be closed June 25, and reopen on July 2.

JUNE 18, 1868. F. A. PHILLIPS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF
NEW-YORK, No. 241 Pearl-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1868.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after July 1, 1868. The transfer books will be closed from this date to July 2, 1868. By order.

E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. for the current six months, free from tax, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1868.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date to the morning of FRIDAY, July 3, 1868.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF eight (8) per cent., free of Government tax, has been this day declared, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer book will be closed from 20th instant to July 2, By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
June 19, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of seven (7) per cent., free of all taxes, payable on the 1st day of July next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 6. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 23d day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JULIUS JONES, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE W. SWAIN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JUNE 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANDREW J. HOPPING, of the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JUNE 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH HUGHES, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JUNE 26, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 22d day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of NICHOLAS HAAS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JUNE 26, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH MURPHY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Edgar Ketchum, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the said bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, June 17, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

GERSHOM A. SEIXAS, Attorney for Petitioner,
je19-1aw3wF* No. 191 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1275.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS H. BORDEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas H. Borden, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of June, A. D. 1868. MICHAEL PHILLIPS, Assignee,
je19-1aw3wF* No. 8 Pine-st.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—To all whom it may concern: At the City of New-York, the 11th day of June, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of LEOPOLD TILMAN, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. WILLIAM H. RANDEL, Assignee,
je12-1aw3wF* No. 47 Wall-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD S. DICKINSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward S. Dickinson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of May, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
je19-1aw3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. PHELPS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William H. Phelps, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of June, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
je19-1aw3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN G. SCHOLBORG and JOHN KOPER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John G. Scholborg, of the City of New-York, and John Koper, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868.

THEODORE E. BUEK,
No. 22 South William-st., New-York City.
je26-1aw3wF*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of AARON SEELEY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Seeley & Dunn, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JUNE 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB LANSING, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JUNE 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MAURICE BENDIX, CAROLINE M. REICHMAN and RUDOLPH REICHMAN, all of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and against the estate of each of them, (formerly copartners in the firm name of C. M. Reichman & Co.,) who have been adjudged bankrupts on the petition of Maurice Bendix; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and each of them, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of their estate, and the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JUNE 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 9th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DAVID VREELAND, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JUNE 26, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES H. MOSELEY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JUNE 26, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LYMAN C. SCOTT, of the city of Hoboken, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-st., in Jersey City, New-Jersey, before Mr. Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.—Dated June 24, 1868. W. BUDD DEACON,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 24th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM G. FULLER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JUNE 26, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RALPH BIGELOW, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 194 Broad-st., in the City of Newark, New-Jersey, before Mr. Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.—Dated June 24, 1868. W. BUDD DEACON,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 17th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of COLIN SCOTT, of the City of Hoboken, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-st., in Jersey City, New-Jersey, before Mr. Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.—Dated June 24, 1868.

W. BUDD DEACON,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT F. WESTCOTT, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Robert F. Westcott, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of June, 1868.

je12-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of EPHRAIM MORRIS, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Ephraim Morris, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of June, 1868.

je12-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABNER S. HAIGHT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Abner S. Haight, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of June, 1868.

je12-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GUSTAVE BOURGADE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Gustave Bourgade, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of June, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

je12-1aw3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of COTTON W. BEAN and WILLIAM WILSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts and each of them.—Dated New-York, 18th day of June, A. D. 1868.

je19-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SARAH C. CLARKE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from her debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 20th June, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

je26-1aw3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ASHER FRANK, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Asher Frank, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of June, A. D. 1868. I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee.

JOHN H. ARNOLD, solicitor for bankrupt No. 7 Beekman-st. je26-1aw3wF

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAAC DAVEGA, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JUNE 26, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ADOLPH S. SEASTEDT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JUNE 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MOSES A. VAN BENSCHOTEN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JUNE 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDGAR T. FANNING, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JUNE 25, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES OTTO SCHWINDT, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, in said district, by Charles Otto Schwindt, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of July, A. D. 1868, at a Court in Bankruptcy, at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, in said district, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, is assigned for the hearing of the same, and notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proven their debts, and other persons in interest to appear at the said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to said bankrupt.—Dated at New-York City, June 18, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

je26-1aw3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEOPHILUS BELDEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Theophilus Belden, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of June, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

je26-1aw3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY SAGE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry Sage, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of June, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

je19-1aw3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW L. MULL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Andrew L. Mull, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of June, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

je19-1aw3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY W. BASHFORD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Henry W. Bashford, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of June, 1868.

je26-1aw3wF GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB ROSENMEYER, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having filed in said Court a petition for a discharge and certificate from all his debts and other claims provable under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., before said Court, sitting in Chambers, before Mr. Edgar Ketchum, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at the office of the said Register, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and the said bankrupt discharged from his debts accordingly.—Dated New-York, June 18, 1868.

je19-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 1,235.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL J. QUIGG, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Michael J. Quigg, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 16th day of June, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
je19-1aw3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB FOX, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jacob Fox, of the town of Esopus, in the County of Ulster and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JACOB H. DUBOIS,
je26-1aw3wF Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.

FIREWORKS.

XLCR FIREWORKS.

9 Dey-st., near Broadway.

Don't delay orders. The great rush just before the 4th, makes it impossible to give parties the attention we desire. W. R. SCOFIELD,
No. 9 Dey-st., New-York.

Trade mark for past 12 years—Funston & Scofield.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

The undersigned respectfully call the attention of committees of cities and towns that intend celebrating the coming Fourth of July to our large and beautiful stock of exhibition work for public or private displays, which we are prepared to furnish in any quantity and at short notice.

Committees will find it greatly to their advantage by making early application for their displays at the laboratory in Jersey City, or at our agencies in New-York, at manufacturers' depot, No. 29 Maiden-lane.

All orders, by mail or otherwise, for sale or exhibition work, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. J. G. & I. EDGE,
Pyrotechnists, Jersey City, N. J.

FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices; dealers respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,

Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.

Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms,
No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

IGLESIA DE SANTIAGO.—AVISO AL PUBLICO. La espresada iglesia celebra su culto en español todos los domingos a las once y media de la mañana, en el templo situado en la calle 22 al Oeste, entre las avenidas 5a y 6a; predicando el sermon el Presbitero ENRIQUE C. RILEY, de Santiago de Chile. Lo que se participa al publico, invitandole afectuosamente. Los asientos son gratis.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, June 27
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, July 11
EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, July 25
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Aug. 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR BREST and HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, 27th of June, at 11½ o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 10½ o'clock. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

PALMYRA	July 2	TRIPOLI	July 16
MALTA	July 9	ALEPPO	July 23

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin ....$80 Gold
Steerage ....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. [illegible] Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY,
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

CALEDONIA	June 27	EUROPA	July 18
BRITANNIA	July 4	IOWA	July 25
HIBERNIA	July 11	COLUMBIA	Aug. 1

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion Tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN viz.:
MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA,
MINNESOTA, COLORADO,
With other first-class steamers building.

NEBRASKA	WEDNESDAY, July 1
MANHATTAN	WEDNESDAY, July 8
MINNESOTA	WEDNESDAY, July 22
COLORADO	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5

From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold: in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, July 1
SCOTIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, July 8
CHINA leaves	WEDNESDAY, July 15
CUBA leaves	WEDNESDAY, July 22
JAVA leaves	WEDNESDAY, July 29
AUSTRALASIAN	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5

Chief cabin passage $130
Second cabin passage 80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage 145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY, June 27
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax)	MONDAY, June 29
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY, July 4
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, July 11

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF PARIS will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon on SATURDAY, June 27. Passengers will require to be on board one hour before sailing.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE TO THE CONTINENT.

The new iron North German steamship
SMIDT.
(Capt. H. RASCHEN,)
of 2,400 tons capacity,
WILL SAIL FROM NEW-YORK TO BREMEN
on July 25.
PRICES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Payable in Gold.
Second Cabin	30	
Steerage	22	

An experienced surgeon on board.
For further information, freight, and passage, apply to THIELE, SEILER & CO., No. 2 Hanover Buildings, Hanover-square.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP ERIN, WEBSTER, will leave SATURDAY, June 27, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, on THURSDAY July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JULY 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Steamer leaving July 9 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Aug. 3 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT. TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

By Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA, sailing on WEDNESDAY, July 1.
Per cubic foot, 20 cents: Per pound, 1½ cents.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about four days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of June 20, and twenty days in advance of their departure of July 4.
Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co. Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon.
JULY 4—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.
JULY 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 23d of each month from Panama to New-Zealand and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 9th of each month. First and second-class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $300 to $324 for first-class, and $218 to $240 for second-class, payable in United States gold coin. Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region at Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are completed for the carriage of a limited quantity of merchandise on through bills of lading: freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE

FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamship FLAG, Capt. BAXTER, for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, July 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.
Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st. Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, July 2.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, July 9.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, via Nassau, July 16.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The Cromwell Line.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

CORTES	NELSON	SATURDAY, June 27
MARIPOSA	KEMBLE	FRIDAY, July 3

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, will sail from Pier No. 4, North River, FRIDAY, June 26, at 4 P. M. Through bills lading issued to all points South in connection with South Carolina Railroad and by steamer to Florida ports. Goods forwarded free of commission. For freight apply to WHEELER & LINNARD, No. 13 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

SAILING EVERY 20 DAYS.
Steamer VIRGO, Capt. DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 16 East River, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 10 o'clock A. M.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship MONTEREY will sail on the following Wednesday.

RAILROADS.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.

Will commence their regular Summer arrangements on MONDAY, June 15, 1868, with the splendid new steamboat
RIVER QUEEN, Capt. ——,
leaving New-York, from the south side of Desbrosses-st., daily (Sundays excepted,) at ....10 30 A. M.
and ....4 10 P. M.
Leaving Long Branch at ....7 30 A. M.
and ....1 00 P. M.
Stopping, FOR PASSENGERS ONLY, at Pier No. 3 North River, at 4:20 P. M., and on the first trip up in the morning.
Fare each way $1 00
Excursion tickets 1 50
Monthly commutation 20 00
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

TO THE VIRGINIA SULPHUR SPRINGS, THE NATURAL BRIDGE AND GREAT BATTLE-FIELDS OF THE WAR.

The New-York and Philadelphia Railroad line issue excursion tickets by various routes to the above points at low rates. Bills, with map and description of routes, fares and tickets, can be obtained at the New-Jersey Railroad Ticket Office, foot of Cortlandt-st., and at Nos. 193, 229 and 944 Broadway.
F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.
F. W. RANKIN, General Pass Agent.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Travelers can now procure
THROUGH TICKETS
from New-York to San Francisco at greatly reduced rates. Also, tickets to all points in Colorado, Dakota, Utah, Montana, Idaho and Nevada.
For tickets and any information relative to the route apply to
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Stage Department, No. 84 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hemstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY Railroad for LONG BRANCH, Toms River, Manchester, Bricksburg, Red Bank, &c., from Pier No. 30, foot Chambers-st.
Daily (Sundays excepted) at 9 A. M. and 4:10 P. M., by the favorite steamers
JESSE HOYT and NEVERSINK.
Touching at Pier No. 4, for passengers only, at 4:30 P. M.
Returning leaves Long Branch at 6:20 A. M. and 3 P. M. Toms River at 5:40 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.
Arriving in New-York at 9:20 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.
Commutation tickets, one month, $17 50; two months, $30; three months, $38.
W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, and 5:32 and 6:52 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:52 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

THE BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON,
from Pier No. 40, North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M.
TRAVELING AT HALF-PRICE.
In the Grandest Boats in the world.
TO BOSTON $1 00
Meals 50 cents.
Accommodations for 1,200 passengers.
These boats leave an hour later, and arrive in Boston ahead of all other lines.
A CHEAP AND CHARMING EXCURSION.
A. L. ANDERSON, General Manager.
M. R. SIMMONS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
To Boston, first class $1 00
To Providence, first class 50
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers STONINGTON AND NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL,
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Up-town passengers, by taking the boat at 19th-st., East River, have one and a half hours longer at their homes, and avoid the crowded streets in the lower part of the City.
Passengers from down town, taking Avenue A or Avenue B cars, from the Astor House, or the South and 34th-st. cars, will be landed within two blocks of this Pier. The Steamers will also stop at this Pier in the morning, on the down trip, to land such passengers as desire it.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Fare to Boston (Cabin) $1 00
Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT,

Landing at
ELIZABETHPORT, UNION, ROSSVILLE AND PERTH AMBOY.
On and every SUNDAY after June 21 the steamer JOHN ROMER will leave foot of Barclay-st. at 8:30 A. M., landing at the above places, returning leave Keyport at 4 P. M.

EAST RIVER LINE TO CONEY ISLAND.

The steamboat ALLISON will commence her regular trip to Coney Island on SATURDAY, June 27, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock A. M.; Broome-st. at 8:20 and 11:20 A. M., and 2:20 P. M.; Peck-slip at 8:40 and 11:40 A. M., and 2:40 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 and 12 A. M., and 3 P. M. This boat will connect with the North River boat.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, June 23, 6:30 A. M.	Tues., June 23, 10:30 A. M.
Wed., June 24, 7 A. M.	Wed., June 24, 11 A. M.
Thurs., June 25, 7:30 A. M.	Thurs., June 25, 11:30 A. M.
Friday, June 26, 8 A. M.	Friday, June 26, 12 M.
Sat., June 27, 9:30 A. M.	Saturday, June 27, 1:30 P. M.
Sunday, June 28, 8 A. M.	Sunday, June 28, 2 P. M.

FARE 25 CENTS.—AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw. The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the Pier foot of Warren-st. every afternoon at 3:45, 34th-st. 4 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.) Returning, leaves Haverstraw every morning at 6:45, landing at Rockland Lake 7:05, Nyack 7:30, Irvington 8 o'clock, Dobbs' Ferry 8:05, Hastings 8:15, Yonkers 8:30, arriving at 34th-st. 9:15. Fare to Yonkers, 15 cents.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, on and after May 30, will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 8:45. Landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. The light-draft steamboat SENECA will transfer passengers and baggage to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge. Fare to Albany or Troy, $2.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—RAILROAD time, half railroad fare.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37, East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 2:45, and from foot of 34th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves South Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., or on arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains.
Fare, 75 cents; Excursion Tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave the Pier foot of Warren-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 o'clock, 34th-st. at 7:45, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning leaves Newburg at 1:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 P. M.

FAIR HAVEN, PORT WASHINGTON, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Highlands and Red Bank. Steamer HELEN, Capt. JAS. S. THROCKMORTON, will leave Red Bank at 3 o'clock, P. M., daily, (Saturdays and Sundays excepted.) Leave New-York, foot Chambers-st., at 8:30, A. M., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday; Saturday at 2 P. M. Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON and JOHN PRICE salesmen. Fare, 40c.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 15, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTLIE, will leave Peck Slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¾, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

1868.—D. D. & T. SMITH STEAMBOAT Line from foot Harrison-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) for Carmansville, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill, landing at 34th-st. pier. For hours of leaving see poster. Office on pier. E. LANE, Agent.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITESTONE, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE STEAMER NORWALK runs regularly to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, N. R., Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREEN PORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1868.

LABOR BUREAU.

Whereas, The amount of unskilled labor in the City of New-York is in excess of the demand, and in the Winter months forms a serious burden on the Public Charities, while in the interior of the country there is at all times a deficiency of such labor; therefore,

Resolved, That a Bureau be established on the 1st of July, at the Central Office of the Commissioners, under the direction of the Superintendent of Outdoor Poor, to facilitate the emigration of unemployed labor to the interior, and subject to the following rules:

Books shall be provided in which shall be recorded the names and residences of respectable and able-bodied applicants for employment, their ages, places of nativity, length of residence in the City, trade or vocation, whether married or single, the number of persons dependent upon them for support, and the health, age and sex of each of such persons.

Applications for labor from the interior will be recorded, setting forth the names of the applicants and their residences, the kinds of labor required, the nationality, sex and age of the persons desired, whether married or single, and with or without families, and the limit of time from date of application in which such persons may be forwarded.

All applications for labor must be accompanied by a certificate of a Justice of the Peace, or an Overseer of the Poor of the town in which the applicant resides, that he is of good moral character, and competent to fulfil the payment of a contract for $50.

With every application there must be sent a sum of money or a draft at sight on New-York, sufficient to pay the traveling expenses of the persons required, and ten per cent. in addition, for provisions while on the journey.

If the person applied for be not forwarded by the time specified in the application, the money or draft will be held subject to the order of the applicant, or remitted to him in such manner as he shall direct.

When the conditions of the applicants for labor are fulfilled, and persons sent in accordance therewith, binding contracts will be made in behalf of such applicants with the person sent, that they shall on their arrival, immediately and satisfactorily perform such number of days' labor as may amount at the current wages, at the residence of the applicants, to the sum advanced for their transportation.

JAMES BOWEN,
ISAAC BELL,
O. W. BRENNAN,
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
Commissioners.

GARDEN VASES (TERRA COTTA).—Large invoice just arrived, very fine and cheap; also ornamental chimney-tops, at depot Long Island Pottery, No. 281 Pearl-st., New-York.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at reasonable prices, at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York, Harpers' Building. JOHN R. HOPPEL.

FILE OF NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE for sale. Address J. PITTENGER, Washington, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite summer resort situated on the Catskill Mountains, State of New-York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1. Terms $4 50 per day, or $28 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad Trains, and the day boats from New-York or Albany.
Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New-Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, daily at 5 P. M. (Saturdays at 2 P. M.)
CHARLES L. BEACH.

DOUBLE BEACH HOTEL, BRANFORD, CONN.

This favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of visitors.
Among the attractive features of this locality are delightful rambles, elegant drives, and unrivaled facilities for sea bathing, boating and fishing.
The hotel is situated seven miles from New-Haven on the Shore Line Railroad.
Terms from $10 to $15 per week for permanent boarders. A. F. SMITH, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.,

will be opened for the reception of guests, June 29. Rooms occupied one or more weeks, a discount will be made from the transient price.
JOSEPH B. WEAVER.
NEWPORT, R. I., June 20, 1868.

GROVE HOUSE, VERNON VALLEY,

Situated on an eminence, in the centre of large grove, fine drives, fishing, &c. Parties desiring board can obtain it at the above house, from $8 to $10 per week; carriage house, stable room and good pasture. Cars leave Hunter's Point, 5 o'clock; James-slip 4½; boat pier No. 34, East River, (steamer *D. R. Martin*,) 4 o'clock. Address B. T. BAKER, Northport, L. I.

COLLEGE HILL HOTEL, POUGHKEEPSIE.

This delightful Summer resort, having undergone extensive repair and enlargement, will be opened for the accommodation of guests June 20, 1868.
GEORGE MORGAN, Proprietor.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

The Summer boarding season will commence July 1. Board for families or single gentlemen. Address
L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

GLEN COVE PAVILION.

This delightful Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Steamers from Peck-slip at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. By L. I. Railroad, from James-slip, at 9½ A. M. and 4½ and 6 P. M.
W. C. GIBSON, Proprietor.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor. The pure air of this island is the only known sure preventive and remedy for the diseases known as hay, peach or rose cold or fever.

UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

LELAND BROTHERS.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for boarders. It is desirably situated, a short distance from the beach, giving the advantages of the sea breeze while protected from the damp and chilly winds from the ocean. It is well shaded, retired, and every way calculated for private families, without the noise and bustle of a hotel. Stages run to depot and beach. Apply to M. DOWNS, No. 76 5th-av., New-York.

THE TAYLOR HOUSE, AT GREEN'S Farms, will be open for company on the 20th of June. Permanent or transient guests will be well accommodated at very reasonable prices. Address EDWARD J. TAYLOR, Southport, Conn.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE.—THE MOST DESIRABLE sea-shore resort to be found; board $8 to $12; fare 40 cents. Apply to H. B. KENT, No. 176 Bleecker-st.

WYANDANK HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I.—Good boating, fishing, bathing and drives. D. TAYLOR, Proprietor.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE, is now open. W. J. FISH & SON.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT MAMARONECK—AT A FINE residence, on very high ground; house situated off the road; croquet ground, fine play grounds for children; perfectly healthy, shady; full view of Sound; stabling for horses; ten minutes from depot, our conveyance to and from depot; two miles from Sound; good fishing; delightful place; ice-house full, fine well water; everything right; piazza in front. Terms moderate. Address R. C. S., Box No. 328 New-York Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT PORT JERVIS, ON the Erie Railway, three hours from New-York; five miles from depot; accommodations first class for gentlemen and their families; plenty of fresh milk and vegetables; good boating, fishing, hunting, &c.; terms reasonable. For particulars address D. S. VANCE, Port Jervis, N. Y., or Y., No. 83 Nassau-st., Room No. 12, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT ELIZABETH, N. J., in a pleasantly situated house, with all the modern improvements; five minutes' walk from the depot; accommodations for single gentlemen, or for gentleman and wife; references exchanged. Apply at No. 96 Duane-st., New-York, up stairs.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR TWO months from the 6th of July; good board for two persons; separate rooms, adjoining preferred; within one hour from the business part of the City; terms not to exceed $20 per week; references required. Address S. E., Box No. 75 New-York Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT YONKERS.—A private family, in a pleasant situation, with plenty of ground, and within walking distance of the depot, have two rooms to let for the Summer months or permanently. Address Box No. 6,721 New-York Post Office.

GOOD BOARD, WITH PLEASANT ROOMS, may be obtained at reasonable rates at Canaan, Conn., easy of access by rail. By the 8 o'clock train from New-York you visit Canaan and return same day. Apply to G. I. ADAMS, Canaan, Conn.

A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM PLEASANTLY located in a first-class neighborhood, in Hudson City, N. J., easy of access from New-York, to one or two gentlemen, with partial board. Apply to WM. M. TELFER, No. 96 Warren-st., New-York.

NORTH ORANGE.—BOARD CAN BE HAD near depot; house large and well located: terms moderate. Nicely-furnished house to rent; very shady: good stabling; abundance of vegetables.
Mrs. ORLANDO, Orange, N. J.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A FAMILY CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board at a private house in Westchester County, near Bedford Station; easy access to the City by express trains. Address A. M. C., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

VERY DESIRABLE BOARD MAY BE obtained at an elegant private house, 1½ hours from New-York by Erie Railway. Refer to Mr. F. M. BACON, Nos. 113 and 115 Worth-st.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS MAY be secured in a pleasant locality one hour from the City. Address Mrs. J. W. FREDERICKS, College Point, Long Island.

ASTORIA.—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two single gentlemen, with stabling for horses, at the house, finely situated, directly opposite the steamboat landing.

FARM-HOUSE BOARD—ADJOINING THE Heath House. For terms address S. V. FISHER, Schooley's Mountain Springs, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR gentleman and wife, two infants and nurse. Address, with terms, Box No. 968 Post Office, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SPLENDID SUITE OF ROOMS ON second floor, furnished, with board; breakfast, and dinner at 6 P. M., at No. 34 Clinton-place, 8th-st.; first-class young men would find this house a desirable home; references exchanged.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also, two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

BOARDING—ONLY 15 MINUTES FROM CENTRAL Park; handsomely-furnished rooms, with board for two, only $16 a week, and hall rooms for gentlemen, $7, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

BOARD.—TWO OR THREE PLAIN GENTLEMEN can secure good substantial board in a private family, on reasonable terms, by applying at No. 694 Washington-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY in 2d-av., near 20th-st., a front hall bedroom, second floor. Apply at the corner of 12th-st. and University-place, in grocery.

A NEWLY FURNISHED LARGE FRONT room and hall bedroom, in a genteel private house, to let at No. 133 Clinton-place (8th-st., near 6th-av.) Terms moderate.

NO. 56 (OLD NO.) EAST 35TH-ST., NEAR PARK-AV.—Three well-furnished, airy rooms will be let, with or without board, to families or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, a handsomely furnished back parlor, and bedroom adjoining, in a private house and good neighborhood. Apply, with reference, at No. 328 East 49th-st.

NO. 21 RUTGERS-PLACE, BETWEEN Jefferson and Clinton sts., a private family will let one or two handsomely furnished rooms, with partial board if required.

TWO OR THREE LARGE, AIRY ROOMS to let to gentlemen, without board; also one single one; location central and excellent. No. 30 East 19th-st., near Broadway.

APARTMENTS OR SINGLE ROOMS nicely furnished, at reasonable prices. Apply at No. 86 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

NO. 108 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av.; nicely furnished rooms on second floor; to gentlemen only; without meals.

NO. 35 WEST 23D-ST., SEVEN DOORS west of 5th-av. Hotel.—Furnished rooms to let, with or without board.

FURNISHED ROOMS, NO. 530 3D-AV., singly or in suites, for housekeeping for gentlemen or ladies.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A furnished room without board. Address, with full particulars, stating price, Y., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

FIFTEENTH-ST.—EXCELLENT BOARD with good rooms for either gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. No. 52 West 15th-st.

SUPERIOR ROOMS AND BOARD, FOR families or gentlemen, low for the Summer, at No. 241 Lexington-av., one door above 34th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET IN A quiet house, where there are no children. Apply to Dr. HOYT, No. 878 Broadway.

LARGE AND SMALL FURNISHED front rooms to let, without board; terms moderate. No. 2 St. Luke's-place, corner Leroy and Hudson sts.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD, FIRST-CLASS room, for a gentleman and wife or a single gentleman. Apply at No. 313 2d-av.

A FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR TO let to two or three gentlemen, without board, at KEPPLER'S, corner 4th-av. and 20th-st.

TO LET.—ONE SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS, including parlor, at No. 8 West 13th-st.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR and bedrooms, with board low for the Summer.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or separate, to let to gentlemen. 246 4th-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT LEASE OR FOR SALE,

RUTHERFURD PARK HOTEL, ON THE PASSAIC RIVER,

40 minutes from New-York via Erie Railway.
This new and magnificent hotel, finished in first-class style, with water, gas, &c.; accommodations for the 175 guests; grounds ample, fine river frontage, forest and ornamental shade trees. Apply on the premises, or to S. S. & J. TORREY, No. 72 Maiden-lane.

JAMAICA AND NEW-JERSEY.

A few years ago Elizabeth was one of the most quiet cities in Jersey. Property was inactive; there was no sale. The Central Railroad was built, and the result is well known. Its population has quadrupled. Real estate has advanced ten-fold. Jamaica to-day occupies the same position that Elizabeth did at that time. The South Side Railroad is about completed. The new railroad to Brooklyn is running, and in all probability this delightful suburb will, in a few years, become a large city, and lots that now sell from $100 to $300 command $1,000 readily. Now is the time to buy. JOHNSON & MILLER'S great sale, at 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, June 30, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y., will furnish the opportunity. Maps at 25 Nassau-st.

STATEN ISLAND.

FOR SALE—On very reasonable terms, a handsome cottage and nearly five acres of land, a mile and a half from Vanderbilt Landing, on the Richmond road; situation high and healthy, and commanding beautiful sea and inland views. The house contains parlor, library, dining-room, five bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom and water-closet, furnace, &c.; there are a good garden and lawn, with fruit and ornamental trees, coach-house and stable, and an excellent supply of water. For terms, &c., apply to
WALTER GIBSON & CO., Stationers,
No. 75 Liberty-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HALF INTEREST IN A TRACT of limestone land, with quarries, kiln and improvements, in active operation, situated in Delaware, near Wilmington. The lime is acknowledged to be of the very best quality and is in great demand. Or a satisfactory party will be accepted as a special partner to increase the working capital and enlarge the business, which is very profitable. For particulars apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

A HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS, NEARLY new, on an elevated knoll, commanding a distant view, a good new barn and an excellent spring of water; also, six acres of land, good soil; located near a depot, about one hour from the City, in New-Jersey, in a rapidly improving neighborhood; price $4,500; terms easy.
MYERS & TUCKER, No 9 Nassau-st.

WILLOW BROOK FARM—IN MOUNTAIN region of New-Jersey, one hour from City, eighteen acres of excellent land; fruit of all kinds, well-shaded lawn, with lake in front; gothic cottage and barn, near depot; photographs at our office; poultry-yard, vegetable garden planted, brook and spring; $11,500. MYERS & TUCKER, No. 9 Nassau-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, SEVEN COTTAGE houses, desirably and pleasantly located, within thirty minutes' sail of the City, commanding beautiful view of the bay. The houses are new, well built, modern improvements, and will rent readily at 12 to 15 per cent. on the cost. Price $35,000. Terms to suit. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, 4 Pine-st.

PLAINFIELD.—FOR SALE, AT AND NEAR Painfield, pleasant village residences, elegant country residences, eligible building sites and productive farms; all property examined before being offered for sale, and descriptive lists furnished without charge.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, 26 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—210 acres, with mansion and farm-houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings, situate about two miles from Williams bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply to CHAS. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st. No agents need apply.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

MT. VERNON.—FIFTY CHOICE VILLA plots (over 300 city lots) and two fine residences to be sold at auction WEDNESDAY, July 1, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. For maps, &c., apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—SEA SHORE, NEAR DEPOT, south side Staten Island, farm 38 acres, about one hour from City; admirably adapted to divide into villa lots; high ground; gravel beach; 600 feet water front. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

ONLY ONE-HALF CASH.—FOR SALE, very low, must be sold immediately, fine country residence and farm of 165 acres, two miles from railroad depot. For particulars apply to owner, for two days, at Crook's Hotel, 84 Chatham-st., or see *Tribune* of June 25.

A GREAT BARGAIN—133 ACRES OF SPLENDID land, good buildings, fruit plenty, near Amsterdam, N. Y.; terms easy. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway, or J. S. DAVIS, Schenectady.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY a specialty.—Printed list mailed free by STANLEY DAY, Real Estate Broker, No. 925 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—79th-st., near 9th-av., and 9th-av., opposite Zoological Gardens; also, four lots on north side 94th-st., near 9th-av. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

FOR SALE—MODERN FOUR-STORY BRICK house, pleasantly located in West 23d-st., with early possession, or occupant will rent till next May; price $30,000. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES AND VACANT LOTS FOR sale.—Printed list mailed free by STANLEY DAY, Real Estate Broker, No. 925 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY RESIDENCE on Staten Island, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing on the Richmond road; beautifully situated with a very fine view and handsome grounds in perfect order; ice-house filled; carriage and horse, cow, poultry, &c.; can be seen and possession given at any time. Inquire at first toll gate on the Richmond road, or at No. 124 5th-av., before 12 M., or between 2 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET—BY THE YEAR, AT RYE, N. Y., A good country house, well shaded, containing 14 rooms, with two acres ground, upon which is a good carriage house, also stable room for cow, garden made, distant mile and a quarter from depot; rent $600 per annum; can be reached hourly by New-Haven trains. Apply to GEORGE D. CRAGIN, Rye, N. Y., or No. 400 West 12th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE MANSION AND grounds located on Madison-square, at the southeast corner of Madison-av. and 25th-st.; the dwelling is about 60x70 with extension dining room and picture gallery. For terms and permits apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE AT SALISBURY, Conn., to let low, for the season or year, with use of two cows, fowls, several acres of land, outhouses, and garden planted. Apply by letter to CHAS. A. LEE, M. D., Peekskill, N. Y.

TO LET—DURING HIS ABSENCE IN EUROPE, the splendid residence of John Taylor, at Bay Side, Flushing; elegantly furnished, baths, stables, icehouse, ten acres, ornamental grounds.
R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—AT Edgewater, delightfully situated directly on the river bank; house, furniture, stable and grounds in fine order; to a desirable tenant the rent would be very moderate. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET IN HOBOKEN—A FURNISHED house containing nine rooms, in one of the best localities in the place, five minutes' walk from the ferry. Apply to JAMES BENSON & SON, corner Newark and Hudson sts., Hoboken.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—Beautiful and healthy location; fine view; spacious grounds; garden planted; terms very reasonable; possession given immediately. Address A. C. L., Box No. 99 Norwalk, Conn.

TO RENT—PARTIALLY FURNISHED FOR the season, or a term of years, an elegant villa residence at Clifton, Staten Island. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

LONG BRANCH.—TO LET, A NEW COTTAGE, furnished, upon the sea; all in order and possession at once. Apply to LEWIS B. BROWN, or FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A FINE STORE WITH plate glass front on business side of Fulton-st., suitable for most any kind of business. Apply to S. H. SEABURY, in shoe store, No. 95 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSE TWO MILES NORTH OF NEWBURG TO LET—View unequaled; fine stable, garden made, and ice-house filled. Apply to CLARE, HOLGATE & CO., No. 246 Canal-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, TWO furnished houses at Rye, N. Y.; one directly on the water; most delightfully situated. Apply to HENRY A. KELLEY, No. 43 White-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF A PRIVATE house, unfurnished, at Washington Heights, near 152d-st. Apply to J. GIFFIN, N. Y. Post Office.

HOUSES TO LET IN CITY AND COUNTRY.—Printed list mailed free. STANLEY DAY, House Agent, No. 925 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear.
The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

WALL-ST. OFFICES TO LET.

A suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, second story.
BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

TO LET—TWO SPLENDID LIGHT LOFTS IN No. 21 Fulton-st., with steam power; will be let separate or together. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FARM OR COUNTRY PLACE WANTED.—A valuable productive property in Brooklyn might be exchanged for an equally desirable country place, worth from $10,000 to $20,000, in an accessible, picturesque, and thoroughly healthy neighborhood, and well watered by living springs or stream: notice will be taken only of answers specifically describing property, and with full details, including price. Address PURCHASER, Box No. 623 Post Office, New-York.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A STEAM HOISTING engine; has been used on Pier No. 6 North River. Apply to HENRY SIMPSON, No. 51 West-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST RISTORI MATINEE IN AMERICA TO-DAY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—LAST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI. 349TH REPRESENTATION OF THE GREATEST THEATRICAL TRIUMPH EVER KNOWN IN HISTORY.
Director ....J. GRAU.
This (FRIDAY) AFTERNOON, June 26, at 1 o'clock.
Doors open at 12½, on which occasion will be performed for the LAST TIME IN AMERICA Giacometti's celebrated
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND,
ADELAIDE RISTORI in her original, unrivaled role of
ELIZABETH.
Admission as usual; only private boxes will be secured.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ....WM. WHEATLEY
Begins at 7¾ ....Concludes at 10:50
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
Mr. Wheatley respectfully announces (in consequence of arrangements previously entered into) the
LAST NIGHTS LAST NIGHTS
OF THE
GRANDEST SPECTACLE EVER PRESENTED IN AMERICA, entitled
THE WHITE FAWN,
introducing JARRETT & PALMER'S renowned
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.

JOHN BROUGHAM'S
LOTTERY
OF
LIFE.
AN ASSURED SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES.
ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES,
SUPERB ACTING,
MIRTH UNBOUNDED,
STARTLING SURPRISES,
AMUSING COMPLICATIONS,
INTERESTING STORY,
ARTISTIC TABLEAUX,
CONSTANT VARIETY,
SONGS, DANCES,
AND
SENSATION;
IN SHORT,
NEW-YORK PHOTOGRAPHED.

TERRACE GARDEN.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
Proprietor ....PH. BERNET
CARL BERGMANN'S POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
Every Evening at 8.
Conductor ....C. BERGMANN.
Admission ....25 cents.
No postponement on account of the weather.

ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF SABBATH SCHOOL No. 59, Presbyterian Church, Historical Hall, corner 2d-av. and 11th-st., THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. T. W. J. Wylie and Geo. H. Stuart, Esq., of Philadelphia, and Rev. John Hall, D. D., of this City. Tickets 50 cents.

"THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET."

THE LAST WEEK IN NEW-YORK CITY.
The exhibition of JEROME THOMPSON'S charming picture, representing the early home of Samuel Woodworth, will positively close on SATURDAY, June 27. The subscription list for the sale of the chromos, from the original painting, will close July 1. Those desirous of procuring choice impressions will find it to their advantage to secure them at once. Open day and evening. Admission free.
FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.

HARMONIC SOCIETY.—A special meeting of the New-York Harmonic Society will be held at their rooms this (Friday) EVENING at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.
GEO. W. HERBERT, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1868, for the construction of sewers, as follows, viz.: (Specification No. 21): In 75th-st., from 10th-av. to and through 9th-av. to 77th-st.; (Specification No. 23) in 2d-av., from 74th-st. to and through 71st-st. to near 3d-av., and in 3d-av., between 66th and 69th sts.; (Specification No. 24) in 42d and 46th sts., between 8th and 9th avs., and in 44th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; (Specification No. 25) in 6th and 7th avs., between 21st and 32d sts., and in 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.; (Specification No. 26) in 122d and 123d sts., between 3d and 4th avs.; (Specification No. 27) in William-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.; Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip; Park-st., between Baxter and Mulberry sts., and in Water-st., between Catharine and Oliver sts.; (Specification No. 28) in 43d and 46th sts., between 2d-av. and East River; (Specification No. 29) in 48th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., and in 11th-av., between 44th and 47th sts.; (Specification No. 30) in 2d-av., from 74th-st. to and through 75th-st. to 3d-av.; (Specification No. 31) to complete unfinished sewers in 55th and 58th sts., between 8th and 9th avs.; and (Specification No. 32) in 128th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Also for the construction of the following crosswalks, viz.: Across West-st. at south side of Morris-st.; at each of the crossings at Elizabeth and Prince sts.; at 13th-st. and 5th-av.; across 50th, 51st, 52d and 53d sts., at intersection of 4th-av.; and at intersection of Cottage-place and West Houston-st.
The plans for the above works can be seen and specifications, &c., obtained on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1868.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.
Proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 30th inst., for the following supplies, *which must be of the very best quality*, delivered immediately, free of expense, at the New-York Navy-yard, subject to the usual inspection thereof, viz.:
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
One yoke of Oxen, to weigh not less than 3,000 lbs.; 20 gallons Turpentine; 50,000 ft. B. M. mill-worked, tongued and grooved 1-in. white pine Boards, second quality; 1 barrel McFarland's metal roof Paint.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
15,000 hard-burnt and 6,000 face Bricks; 120 barrels Cement; 2,000 lin. ft. cast-iron Suction-pipe, 8-in. bell joints.
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
30,000 lbs. Cocoanut Oil; white salt-water Soap; 4,000 gallons Beans; 10,000 lbs. Sugar, half in half barrels, to conform in quality and package in all respects to sample at Navy-yard, and 100 Mess Kettles, all to be Naval Standard; 400 Tin Boxes; 200 lbs. 8d. Nails; 20 lbs. Solder; 2,000 ft. white pine first-class box Boards.
Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded; further information, with blank forms for bidders, to be had at this office.
GEO. PLUNKETT, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

CROTON AQEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO IRON FOUNDERS.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposal for Water Pipe," also with the name of the bidder and the date of its offering, will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock. A. M. of WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1868, for the supply of
9,150 feet cast iron water pipe, 20 inches diameter.
10,000 feet cast iron water pipe, 12 inches diameter.
25,000 feet cast iron water pipe, 6 inches diameter.
4,000 feet cast iron water pipe, 4 inches diameter
And about 62 tons of 2,000 pounds of branches and special castings.
Specifications and forms for bidding can be obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
GEORGE S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1868.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, June 23, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE are invited and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. MONDAY, 29th inst., for supplying and putting up an iron fence around the Cemetery at Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, in accordance with plans and specifications which may be seen at this office; about 940 lineal feet are required.
Bids will be made at the rate per lineal foot, will state the length of time required to complete the work, and must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bid is accepted a contract will be executed, with good and sufficient securities in the sum of two thousand dollars, to erect the fence in accordance with the plans and specifications and terms of bid.
No bids will be entertained except from persons regularly engaged in the business of furnishing and putting up iron fences.
The privilege is reserved of rejecting any or all bids, if deemed advisable.
Bids should be made upon forms which will be supplied at this office, (Room No. 24,) indorsed "Proposals for Cemetery Fence at Fort Columbus," and addressed to the undersigned.
RUFUS INGALLS, Brevet Major-General and Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

POLICE NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until June 30, at 12 M., at the Central Department of Metropolitan Police, No. 300 Mulberry-st., for the delivery of one thousand five hundred tons of coal for the Department. Specifications can be examined by applying at the desk of the Chief Clerk, Room No. 14. S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

THE UNDERSIGNED INVITES PROPOSALS for 4,000 tons of railroad iron, 50 pounds to the yard, to be delivered in 30 to 60 days at New-York or Chicago. H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE,

Established 1850.
Warehouses Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.
Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in the City, consisting of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.
Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

AT ERNEST ROTH'S FURNITURE Manufactory, No. 58 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, magnificent parlor suites, covered with any color in French satin brocatel, for $175, $200, $225 and $250; covered with hair-cloth or reps, $75, $85, $100, $125 and $150. Also, a great variety of parlor, bedroom, library and dining-room furniture, mattresses, &c., cheap.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

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FOR SALE—A DARK CHESTNUT HORSE, very stylish, 15¾ hands high, seven years old, sound and kind; or would exchange for a solitary diamond or diamond set. Address, or call, T. R. P., No. 139 West 42d-st.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL Arabian stallion, 6 years old, 15½ to 15¾ hands high, kind, and exceedingly stylish—a splendid saddle horse; warranted sound; pedigree can be furnished. Address E. S., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO PARK PHAETONS with pole, one with top; nearly new; City make. Also a good family horse. At No. 18 East 30th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—THE OLD-established and neatly fitted up store No. 533 Hudson-st., corner Charles, will be sold a bargain. Apply on premises.

RARE CHANCE.—COAL YARD FOR SALE.—West side, one block from the river, below Bank-st.; low rent; horses, carts, &c. Particulars of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

WANTED—$5,000 TO $15,000 ON BOND AND mortgage on country property; 7 per cent. and taxes will be paid. H. R. R. R. Co., Station G

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents.
THIRD WEEK OF THE GREAT SUCCESS,
Daly's sensational, moral and original play,
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY EVENING AND
SATURDAY MATINEES,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
ALL THE GREAT EFFECTS.
THE SHATTERED LADDER
AND THE STAR CAST.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE, NOS. 728 AND 730 BROADWAY.
Admission, 50 cents. Unprecedented success of the WORRELL SISTERS in the principal characters of
THE GRAND DUCHESS,
expressly adapted from the French by B. A. Baker, Esq., for SOPHIE, IRENE and JENNIE.
Enthusiastic applause. See it.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.
N. B.—Coolest theatre in New-York.

BOWERY THEATRE.

ANNUAL BENEFIT OF THE DOORKEEPERS, USHERS AND OFFICERS. Mlle. Marietta Ravel in the prize drama of MARCO, THE MUTE. Mr. Edward Coleman as Joe, in A ROUGH DIAMOND. Mr. P. Connelly, Mr. John Golding, the walker of the world; Mons. Leon Gevelli, the wonder of the age. A JOLLY COBBLER.

NEW STADT THEATRE,

Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.
FRIDAY EVENING, June 26,
Complimentary Benefit to
MR. E. EDDY,
and last night but one of the
GREAT COMBINATION.
Shakespeare's great play of the
MERCHANT OF VENICE,
followed by, for the first time, the new local sketch of the
BILL BOARD GRABBER.
To conclude with the Scotch drama of
WALLACE.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE,

Tammany Building, 14th-st., adjoining Academy of Music.
First time of the local burlesque,
A FLASK OF JERSEY LIGHTNING,
A FLASK OF JERSEY LIGHTNING,
A FLASK OF JERSEY LIGHTNING.
introducing the great boat race between the Hooty-De and De Basam, boiler explosion, &c.
Characters by Unsworth, Eugene, Horn, Seymour, Hogan, Hughes, Dan Bryant.
BRYANT'S NEW MINSTREL OPERA HOUSE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway. The doors surrounded at 7; insurrection begins at 8 o'clock. Last week of the season. Birch, Wambold and Backus' San Francisco Minstrels, every night.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, JUNE 26, AT 8.
38TH GRAND CONCERT.
PROGRAMME:

1. March of Victory	Bilse
2. Overture, "Ruy Blas"	Mendelssohn
3. Waltz, "Flagschriften"	Strauss
4. Finale, "Merry Wives of Windsor"	Nicolai
5. Overture, "King Manfred"	Reinecke
6. Mauverische Trauermusik	Mozart
7. Polka Mazourka, "Frauenherz" / Polka, "Jocus"	
8. Fakeltanz, in B	Meyerbeer
9. Overture, "Poet and Peasant"	Suppe
10. Der Wanderer (Solo for Trombone)	Schubert
11. Waltz, "Die Publicesten"	Strauss
12. Quadrille, "Orpheus"	Offenbach
CONDUCTOR	THEODORE THOMAS.

NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.
Private Boxes, with six admissions, $3 50 each.
For sale at G. Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, June 27, at 4 o'clock,
FOURTH GRAND MATINEE,
given expressly for the accommodation of ladies.
First appearance at the Concerts of the distinguished and favorite Contralto,
MRS. JENNY KEMPTON.
First appearance in America of
MR. S. FROEHLICH, Solo Violinist.

KAULBACH'S GRAND CARTOON,

ERA OF REFORMATION,
will remain a short time on exhibition at the
SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 82 5th-av.
All lovers of art should improve the opportunity to see this wonderful work.
Admission 25 cents.

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THE TURF.

JEROME PARK.

SUMMER MEETING AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, June 30.
First Race—Premium $500, 1¼ miles.
Second Race—Westchester Handicap, 1¾ miles.
Third Race—Sweepstakes two-year olds, 5 furlongs.
Fourth Race—Premium $700, mile heats.
SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, July 1.
First Race—Two-year old Stakes.
Second Race—Premium $1,000, 2 mile heats.
Third Race—Walter Cup; ridden by members of the Club.
Fourth Race—Selling Stakes, 1¾ miles.
THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, July 2.
First Race—Hurdle Race, 1¾ miles, 6 Hurdles.
Second Race—Sweepstakes, two-year olds, 1¾ miles.
Third Race—Grand National Stakes, 3-mile heats.
Fourth Race—Dash of 1 mile for a Cup, value $250, for all horses, to be ridden by members of the Club! Welter weights.
Races commence at 3 o'clock each day.
Full particulars in small bills.
Entrance to Course, $1; to Course and Stand, $2; to Course, Stand and Quarter-stretch, $3 each day.
AUGUST BELMONT, President.
J. B. IRVING, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservato of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN, Martha, Norma, Traviata, Trovatore, Crispino la Comare, Der Freischütz, Un Ballo in Maschera, La Sonnambula. Each opera arranged for the piano-forte, solo complete, with overture, and the whole of the music; price 50 cents. All the above in BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET, the cheapest collection of modern music in the world; 60 books, 50 cents each. To be had of all music or book dealers, or mailed direct from the publishers. Catalogues of BOOSEY'S cheap musical publications free.
BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway.

PIANO DEALERS AND PURCHASERS WILL find the CHAMBERS PIANO the best manufactured. We invite a critical examination by all competent judges, mechanical and musical, professors and amateurs. Warerooms, 8th-st., corner 4th-av.
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A LARGE VARIETY OF FIRST-CLASS Piano-fortes, Agraffe treble, finest in New-York. Pianos used but a short time at half prices. Pianos rented and sold on monthly installments. Factory and Warerooms, No. 233 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
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PIANOS.—20 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits. Her Circular to the Married sent free.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. A cure in from one to five days of all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. POWERS, are the only medicines to cure private diseases; all others drive the virus in the blood. Consultation free at all hours.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 29 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 8 City-Hall place.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

LADIES REQUIRING PRIVATE MEDICAL assistance should consult Dr. ALLEN, No. 42 St. Mark's-place, a regular, long-established and successful practitioner; elegant rooms for nursing.

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DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

LOAN OFFICES.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY BOUGHT, and MONEY LOANED on them, by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THE ISSUES OF THE DAY

Speech of Ex-Gov. Seymour at the Cooper Institute.

Democratic View of Our Financial Condition.

An address was delivered last evening before the Jackson Central Association by Ex-Gov. HORATIO SEYMOUR. The hall was filled to overflowing, a few ladies being among the audience. A band of music played the usual number of popular airs while the audience was kept waiting for the appearance of the orator of the evening.

Shortly after 8 o'clock, Mr. THOMAS J. CREAMER, President of the Association, appeared and said that he should shortly have the honor of introducing to them Ex-Gov. HORATIO SEYMOUR. The Association did not, in calling this meeting, wish to influence any person or any party; all they wanted was to give the public a fair statement of the issues before them. He had now the pleasure of introducing to them New-York's favorite son.

Mr. SEYMOUR then came forward amid loud applause, which continued for several minutes.

MR. SEYMOUR'S ADDRESS.

We see in every part of our land proofs of a wide-spread change in political feeling. As the evils of misgovernment unfold themselves, the best men of the Republican Party are driven from its ranks. At its late Convention its policy was shaped in a great degree by those who are most violent in their passions and most brutal in the policy they urge upon the people. While the ablest Republicans refuse to go on with a party which tramples upon the judiciary, usurps power, and is unsettling all ideas of political morality, and unhinging all the business machinery of our land, we are laboring under some embarrassments from the great volume of the change in our favor. Those who are rallying around the standard of constitutional rights have heretofore held conflicting views with regard to the events of the past eight years, and the question, how can we set this great majority in the field so arrayed that they can drive out of place the disciplined and desperate horde of office-holders who now misgovern our country? This is the only problem to be settled. The American people are disgusted with the conduct of the Congressional party. Can we mark out a policy which will unite the majority of our standard? This can only be done by a thoughtful, forbearing, unselfish course. At the same time we must be outspoken and must confront all the questions which perplex us. Men look forward with hope and fear to the action of the National Convention on the Fourth of July. I shall not speak of candidates. Let the claims of each one be considered in a courteous and kindly spirit, and let us take care that no personal partisanship shall draw us aside from our duty to our country. We should support, with hearty zeal, every upholder of constitutional rights. It is upon discord in our ranks that our opponents build their hopes. A party born of strife naturally looks to selfish passions to keep it alive. Let this hope be crushed out by our action. It will, in the present state of our country, be an unholy thing to go into the July Convention with any purpose which shall not have in view the rescue of our Government from the men who now have it in hand. The next election will be controlled by thoughtful, business and laboring men. No party can gain their support unless its tone and temper show that it seeks to get our country out of its troubled condition. Appeals to prejudice and passion will have no weight. These were tried at the late Republican Convention. I need not say with what cold indifference they have been received by the public. The quiet, watchful citizens who seek for the protection of a wise administration of government, now turn their eyes upon us. We must look to it that we take no position which will not bear the closest scrutiny.

OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The financial condition of our country forces itself upon our attention. Among the evil results of our moneyed and tax policy, the most hurtful is the jealousies it has made between the sections of our country. It has divided our Union into debtor and creditor States. It builds up favored interests and crushes out the industry of other classes. It taxes toil and lets some forms of wealth go free from the cost of the Government. It gives labor and business a debased money and to the untaxed bondholder sterling coin. These curses upon honest industry have grown up like ill weeds among the sacred interests of contracts, trusts, and the fruits of labor until we are troubled how to root out the tares sown by evil spirits, without killing the crops planted and tilled by honest industry. Lest it should be felt that what I have to say on this point springs from any views about the candidates or action of the National Convention, I will go back to the first years of the civil war, when the Democratic Party of New-York took its position upon the financial policy of government. In the elections of 1862 it was discussed before our people. We then pointed out the great evils which now trouble us as the sure results of the errors of those who were shaping our moneyed system. To show clearly how we then tried to avoid these dangers, let me read some passages from the messages of a Democratic Governor to the Legislature, in January, 1863. In his position he spoke, after a general consultation, for the great party which had just placed him in the Executive chair. Positions taken many years ago could have no reference to the personal wishes or purposes of this day. I will speak of the questions which now agitate our country in the light of the warning we then uttered. In the Convention of 1862, the nominee of the Democratic Party of the State of New-York, for the office of Governor, used the words:

> The vast debt growing out of this war will give rise to new and angry discussions. It will be held almost exclusively in a few Atlantic States. Look upon the map of the Union and see how small is the territory in which it will be owned. We are to be divided into creditor and debtor States, and the last will have a vast preponderance of power and strength. Unfortunately there is no taxation upon this national debt, and its share is thrown off upon other property. It is held where many of the Government contracts have been executed, and where in some instances gross frauds have been practiced. It is held largely where the Constitution gives a disproportional share of political power.

In his message to the Legislature, in 1863, the Democratic Governor, speaking of the public credit, foreshadowed our dishonored condition at the time in these words:

> Extravagance and corruption are violations of the faith pledged to the public creditors. The money loaned to the National Treasury was not brought forward at a time of peace, but in a time of doubt and danger. These claims are held by the rich and poor. The amount held by corporations represent the interests of women and children the aged and infirm. The right of our soldiers to demand integrity is of the most sacred character. A fearful crime will be done by those who suffer national bankruptcy to turn into dust and ashes the pensioners' bounties thus gained at the cost of blood and health and exposure. It is worse that a government should be overturned by corruption than by violence. A virtuous people will regain their rights if torn from them, but there is no hope for those who suffer corruption to sop and rot away the fabric of their freedom.

These are the positions we took years ago in the darkest hour of the war, these are the positions we hold now, and they cover every question of public and party agitation. To show the anxiety we felt to avoid all sectional controversies and our sense of the value of intercourse with the Western States, I will quote from the message of the same Democratic Governor in 1864:

> A deep interest is felt with regard to our commerce with the Western States. Its growing value and the loss of our trade with the Southern States makes us dependent for commercial prosperity upon that section of our country which sustains our domestic and foreign commerce, and which adds so largely to the imports and business prosperity of the City of New-York. This State will be untrue to itself if it fails to control this great source of wealth by a vigorous and generous policy. Rather than suffer its diversion into other channels, we should strike off all tolls upon Western produce. New-York should exhibit that degree of interest in all measures designed to benefit the West which will show our purpose to keep up the most intimate commercial relationship with that portion of our Union.

These words are quoted—not because the words of any one man are of consequence, but to show the record of the great party which inspired them. The Democratic Party saw the evil in the beginning; they are the party to cure it. They have always kept our public finances out of confusion, when in power. Years ago we pointed out the wrong done to the West by making them send nearly twice as many soldiers to the war from each Congressional war district as were demanded from Vermont or Massachusetts, while the currency given to them under the banking system was not one quarter as great, although the Western States needed currency the most. The act authorizing the banks of New-York to organize under a general Banking law was not signed, because the currency was unjustly divided, and because the system made an useless tax upon the people of $18,000,000 in gold each year. Thus we tried at an early day to save our country from sectional questions. In vain we warned the East and West against an unwise policy. The East and West upheld the policy of the Administration, and we have now to deal with the results. What are some of them? All of the States are heavily taxed, but some of them get back as much, some more than they pay out, while others get but little. In the case of the heaviest item of expense—the military and naval system—the Western States get nothing back except the cost of Indian war, while large sums are spent at the South. The next heaviest item is the interest on the debt. The West get but a small sum back; most of it is paid to the North Atlantic States. The indirect taxes, tariffs, are still more hurtful to the West, as they are practically premiums given to Eastern manufacturers. The division of the favors of Government in distributing banking currency is startling in its injustice. But the most offensive distinction is that of having two kinds of currency. Good money for the bondholder, and bad money for the laborer, the pensioner and the business man. Every paper dollar now put out is a Government falsehood, for it claims to be worth more than its real value, and it goes about the country defrauding the laborer, the pensioner, the mechanic and the farmer. An indignant chief of one of the tribes from whom we bought land at an early day by a pledge of moneyed annuity, said the Government was a cheat. It got land from the Indians by promising them so many dollars each year, that now it paid them in money which was a lie, which said on its face it was a dollar when it was but little more than a half dollar. The red man told the simple truth. Of all the devices to cheat honest labor, to paralyze industry, to degrade public morals and to turn business pursuits into reckless gambling, none has been so hurtful as a shifting standard of value, a debased and lying currency. I have not thus set forth the condition of our country for the purpose of indulging in invectives against the party in power, but for another object. Many Republicans who admit the wrong doing of their leaders, say that we have no plans for the relief of our country, that pointing out wrongs is of no use unless we can point out remedies. This we propose to do, and we probe the ulcers to the quick because we mean to meet the case and cure the malady. Among other things which have caused anxiety in the disordered state of our Union, is the fact that our Government bonds are mainly held in one section of our country. The labor of the West puts its earnings in a large degree into lands, which are tax-burdened. The labor of the East puts its earnings into savings banks, life insurance, or in other forms of moneyed investment. Thus they are deeply interested in Government bonds. The amount in savings banks in this State alone is $140,000,000. This shows that there must be at least $300,000,000 of money thus deposited in all the States. The average of the deposits in 1867 in the State of New-York was $270. The number of depositors in the State of New-York is about five hundred thousand, (487,479,) and in the City they number more than one-third of the population. This will make the number of depositors in the Union more than 1,800,000. In the State of Connecticut, in 1865, one quarter of its population had deposits in the savings banks. It is now usual for men of small property to insure their lives. The number of policies given out by all the life insurance companies are about four hundred and fifty thousand, and the amount of insurance about one thousand and two hundred and fifty millions. The money invested is held as a sacred trust, as it is a fund laid aside for their families when the insurers die. All of the funds of savings banks and the insurance companies are not put in Government bonds, but they hold an amount which would cripple or ruin them if the bonds are not paid, or if they are paid in debased paper. If we add the trusts for widows and orphans we find 2,500,000 persons are interested in Government bonds, who are not capitalists, and who are compulsory owners, at present prices, under the operations of our laws. There is a fear that this state of things will make a clashing of interests between the labor of the East and the labor of the West. It is clear that our opponents hope that it will hinder us from going into the contest with compact ranks and with one battle-cry.

A POLICY INDICATED.

However alarming this aspect may be, I am sure there is a policy to be marked out which will harmonise all jarring interests. It can be shown that the dangers spring from an unwise conduct of public affairs. They have come up like fogs at night from foul fens; they rise from unwholesome darkened counsels, and will fade away before the light and life of a clear and honest policy. Is it true that the laborer, the pensioner, the tax-payers and the bondholders have conflicting interests which will hinder them from acting together in upholding constitutional right? Why are the tax-payers laboring under a debt which bears an interest of six per cent., while other Governments can borrow money at three per cent., and at this low interest their bonds sell for better prices than ours? Why is the laborer, the farmer, the mechanic and the pensioner paid in bad money, so that they get one-quarter less than they are entitled to on every paper dollar paid to them? Why is the bondholder wronged by the tainted credit of the Government, so that he cannot sell his bond for as much by one-third as the citizen of Great Britain gets for the bond of his Government, which bears a lower interest; and why is his claim made odious in the eyes of the people by the fact that his interest is paid in specie, while they are compelled to take debased paper? It is clear to every thoughtful man that public safety and honor will not admit of our having two kinds of currency for any length of time. We must have a uniform currency for all classes. There is but one question to be settled. Shall our currency be uniformly good or uniformly bad? Are we to force the bondholder to take bad money? Are we to have an honest standard of value for all, or is industry, enterprise and morality to be perplexed and disordered by a shifting and dishonest standard. If it can be shown that all these evils under which we labor, spring from a common source, then it is clear that all classes should join in a common effort to root out the policy which sheds such wide-spread curses. There are two ways of making our paper money as good as coin. One is to contract its volume by calling in the legal tenders. This will make them scarce and will force a specie standard, but it will carry ruin and bankruptcy into every part of our country. It will bear down the prices of property and of labor. It is a policy which cannot be carried through, for the country will not consent to it. There is another way of lifting up our greenbacks to par which will not harm any, but will help all, which will bring back confidence, will revive business and enterprise, will lighten taxation, will give to labor honest money and will do justice to the public creditor. And that way is to give to all the world full faith in the honor and wisdom of the American Government. Our paper money is not its par in coin, because the national credit is dishonored. How can the notes of our Government, which pay no interest, be worth their face in gold or silver, when the bonds of Government which pay six per cent. interest, are worth only eighty cents on the dollar? You cannot make the notes put out by banks worth more than the bonds which secure these notes. It is a sad thing to say that our credit is dishonest in the markets of the world, but it is true, and it must be said, if we are to find a remedy. It is humiliating to find that when Great Britain borrows $1,000 for twenty years, it pays the lender but $1,700, when if we make the same loan we have to pay $2,700 to the lender. If we wish to help the tax-payer—if we wish to get at the cause of debased currency in the hands of the laborer—we must first find out why our credit is dishonored; for it is a tainted credit that sinks alike the value of bonds, of greenbacks and bank notes. Make the credit of the United States as good as that of Great Britain, or of a merchant in good standing, or of a mortgage on a farm, and our troubles would disappear. If we make our paper money good by a harsh system of contraction, we shall cripple the energies of the country and make bankruptcy and ruin. If, on the other hand, we debase the currency by unwise issues, we shall equally perplex business and destroy sober industry, and make all prices mere matters of gambling tricks and chances. This will end as it did in the Southern Confederacy. At the outset the citizens of Richmond went to market with their money in their vest pockets and brought back their dinners in their baskets, in the end they took their money in their baskets and took home their dinners in their vest pockets. Make our money good by an honest and wise course, and when this is done it will be worth twenty-five per cent. more than it is now, which will be equal to an increase of one-quarter in the amount of currency. Business will be strengthened, industry will be encouraged, prices will be regular, and men will then dare to go on with useful enterprises. We find right here the cause of our troubles, perplexities and national disgrace. Our credit is tainted. But for that we could borrow money as Britain does, at three per cent., and cut down taxation. But for that our paper money would be good, and gold and silver would glitter in the hands of labor. But for that fact there would be no question how the bonds are to be paid, and we never should have heard of the greenback issue. But for the national discredit business men would not be perplexed, and the disquiet and fears which now disturb the public mind would not exist. Now if this dishonor cannot be helped, we must bear it in the best way we can, and we must get on with the sectional and social and political troubles growing out of it until time and events shall bring some cure. But if it can be shown to be the work of those in power, then all sections, all classes and all interests should unite and turn them out. Fortunately, we have official statements to guide us in our inquiries. We take the showing of the very portion under impeachment to show where the guilt lies.

WHERE THE RESPONSIBILITY LIES.

To show the waste of those in power, let us compare the cost of Government during the four years of peace before 1861, and the four years of peace following the 1st of July, 1865. For the fiscal year ending July 1, 1869, I will take the estimate just made by the Committee of Ways and Means. Bear in mind that this is the best promise the Republicans can make on the eve of a Presidential election. It will prove to be many millions short of what they will spend, but we will give them the benefit of their own statements. After the close of the war, and up to the 1st of July, 1865, the War Department spent $165,000,000—which is $75,000,000 more than was spent by the same department in the four years of Mr. POLK's administration, and which included the cost of the Mexican war. It took nearly twice as much to stop a war under Republican policy as it did to carry on a war under the Democratic management. But I will not take this $165,000,000 into account. Let us close the war. Since July 1, 1865, about three months after the surrender of LEE, up to July 1, 1868, the cost of Government will be, by official reports and estimates, $820,390,208. Up to July 1, 1869, by the estimate of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, it will be $197,973,366, making the cost of Government for four years $1,018,363,574. This does not include one cent paid or to be paid for interest or principal of the debt. The cost of Government during the four years before the war (leaving out interest on debt) was $256,226,414. This shows that the Republicans have spent in a time of peace four dollars where the Democrats spent one. But the cost of Government grows greater, and we will allow them to spend two dollars where the Democrats spent one. This will make $512,452,828. But they spent $505,910,646 beyond this. What did they do with the money? During the four years of Mr. POLK's term, which included the Mexican war, the cost of the War Department was only $90,540,788 21. We find that the cost of the War Department, taking their own statements and estimates, will be in those four years of peace $541,613,619. And this follows an expenditure of more than $3,000,000,000 during the war. The cost of the Navy Department in the four years ending July 1, 1869, will be, by Republican statements and estimates, $117,471,802; and this follows an expenditure of $314,186,742 during the war. In the four years before the war the navy cost only $62,910,534. We then stood in the front rank of commercial Powers. Our ships were on every sea and were to be found in every port. American shipping is now by our tariff policy swept from the ocean, but the cost of the navy is nearly doubled. The year ending July 1, 1868, is the third year of peace. But the War Department cost $123,858,494, which is more than its cost during the four years of Mr. POLK's term, which covered the expenses of the Mexican war. Not only does one year of peace cost more than four years of war then did, but the third year of peace costs more than the second, for in the year ending July 1, 1867, the War Department spent only $95,224,415. In these statements we have given the Republicans the full benefit of their promises for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1869, but we should like to ask a few questions. If $38,081,013 is enough for the War Department in that year, why and how did you spend $123,858,490 this year? If $17,500,000 is enough for the navy in 1869, why did you spend upon it $43,324,111 in 1866, and $31,024,011 in 1867? You have not cut down the numbers of the army. Did you waste money this year, or are your statements for next year untrue? We ask Republicans to read the estimates for the future, for they show the profligacy of the past. If $500,000,000 of the money paid for military, naval, and other expenses had been used to pay the debt, to-day the credit of the United States would have been as good as that of Great Britain. The rapid payment, and the proof it would have given of good faith, would have carried the national credit to the highest point. The bonds would be worth much more in the hands of holders, and yet the taxpayer would seem better off, for the cost of Government would be cut down as its credit rose. We could put out new bonds bearing less interest, which would not have the odious exemption from taxation. Our debt would have been less, our interest lower, and our taxes reduced. The hours of labor could be shortened. What now lengthens the time of toil? If we were free from any form of taxation, direct or indirect, six hours of work would earn as much as ten do now. One hour more of work ought to meet a laborer's share of the cost of government, another hour should pay his share of the national debt. He now works two hours more each day than he ought to pay for the military and negro policy of Congress and its corrupt schemes. It has just passed a law that eight hours make a day's labor, while it piles up a load of taxation which forces the laborer to work ten more or starve. But the wise and honest use of this $500,000,000 would not have stopped here. When it carried our bonds to the level of specie value, it would have carried up our currency to the value of specie. The plan of making our currency as good as gold by contracting its volume carries with it great distress and suffering. But if we lift up its value by getting rid of the taint upon the national credit, it harms no one, it blesses all. Now our legal tender and bank currency must be debased while our national bonds stand discredited. They must rise and fall together. They are all based upon the national credit. Bank notes cannot be worth more than the bonds which secure them. If, then, the $500,000,000 had been duly and honestly used to pay our debt, to-day the tax-payers would have been relieved, the mechanic, laborer and pensioner would be paid in coin, or money good as coin, and would not be cheated out of one quarter of their dues by false dollars. The holders of bonds in savings banks or life insurance would be better off, as their securities would be safer and worth more. There would be no question how they should be paid, for this question grows out of the follies of those in power, and will disappear when they disappear from the places they now hold. The bondholder would no longer stand in an odious light. He would not be charged with the taxation which has been used to hurt, not to help, his claim. If a wise, an honest use of the public money would have done this good in the past, it will do it in the future.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

But the Republican Party, at Chicago, pledged itself, by its nominations and resolutions, to keep up its negro policy. It is impossible to give untutored Africans at the South uncontrolled power over the government, the property and laws of the people of ten States, by excluding white votes, without military despotism. You cannot give to three millions of negroes more Senators than are allowed to fifteen millions of white men living in New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri and Michigan, without keeping up great standing armies. Without a general amnesty, and the restoration of the suffrage to all the whites in the South, a great standing army must be a permanent institution. In order to curse the South with military despotism, negro rule and disorganized labor and industry, they cursed the farmers of the North with taxation, the mechanics with more hours of toil, the laborers and pensioners with debased paper, the merchant with a shifting standard, and the public creditor with a dishonored and tainted national faith. Are these classes to turn and to see how each can push the burdens upon each other, or are they to make common cause and do away with the curses of a bad government? If the Republican policy prevails, this struggle must begin. Either the laborer or the capitalist must go down. Both cannot live under it, and men must choose between. If, on the other hand, the policy of selfish ambition and of sectional hate is put down, our country will start upon a new course of prosperity, and all classes will reap in common the fruits of good government. The next election will turn upon this question, can the Congressional party succeed in their efforts to excite and array the industrial and monied interests against each other, or will these unite and turn out the authors of the mischief under which they are all suffering? The only hope of our opponents is discord where there should be harmony and concert of action. In our State, at the last election, we appealed to all classes to help us save New-York from misgovernment, and all came up to the rescue, and we made a change of 70,000. Let us again appeal to all classes of interests throughout the Union; let us go before the people with these facts, and we will make a change which will sweep the wrong doers from their places. We say to the bondholders and to the laborer who has put his money into savings bank: "We do not wish to harm you, we do not seek to give you bad money, but to get a good currency for all. It will not help us to break down the credit of your bonds; it hurts us; it keeps up our taxes by making us pay high interest; but we ask you to help save us, as tax payers, from the cost of the negro and military policy at the South. It is hard for us to pay you if you let men in power take the money we give in taxes to reduce your claims and use it to uphold military despotism. We see clearly that a state of affairs which will compel you to take a debased currency will force every laborer, farmer, mechanic and creditor to take a debased currency as well. If your claims were all wiped out to-morrow by an issue of greenbacks, it would not relieve the fear of patriots; labor would still be cheated by false dollars, our standard of value would still be shifting. Taxation would be kept up by the reconstruction policy, for it is despotism more than debt that makes taxation so heavy. Nothing would be settled. The Judiciary would still be trampled under foot, the Executive would still be manacled so that it could not punish crime nor protect innocence. But strike down the Congressional policy and all will be set right. Since the war closed in 1865, the Government has spent for its expenses, in addition to payments on principal or interest of the public debt, the sum of more than $1,000,000,000. Of this sum there has been spent nearly $800,000,000 on the army and navy, and for military purposes. This is nearly one-third of the national debt. This was spent in the time of peace. The cost of our navy before the war was about $13,000,000 each year. Since the war, when our shipping has been swept from the ocean by taxation, the annual average cost has been $30,000,000, although we have now no carrying trade to protect. While money is thus wasted without scruple upon the army and navy, if any aid is sought to lessen the cost of transportation for the farmers of the West or to cheapen food for the laborers of the East, we are at once treated with Congressional speeches upon the virtues of economy. If from this amount there had been saved and paid upon the debt the sum of $500,000,000, how changed would our condition have been. With this payment, which would have cut down the debt to about $2,000,000,060, our credit would at least have been as good as that of Great Britain. It is because we did not thus apply this money to this purpose, but spent it upon the negro policy, the military despotism and other abuses of government, that our credit is so low. The world saw we were violating our faith with the public creditors and the taxpayers alike, when the money was used for the partisan purposes of keeping the South out of the Union until sham governments could be manufactured by military violence and Congressional action. The world not only saw the monstrous diversion of the money, wrung from the people by taxation, but it also saw that it made, through a long series of years, still greater annual expenses unavoidable. When the entire control of the Southern States is given over, unchecked by the intelligence of the white race, to untutored negroes, whom the people of the North have said were unfit to be voters, when the unfortunate Africans, drunk with unusual power, and goaded on by bad and designing men, shall make life and property unsafe, and shall shock and disgust the world with outrages, we shall be forced to raise and pay still greater armies. Up to this time the South has had at least an intelligent tyranny in military officers. Every man who is not blinded by hate or bigotry looks forward with horror to the condition of the South under negro domination. The bad faith to the public creditor and tax-payer in thus unsettling our Union, of keeping the South in a condition where it cannot help the national prosperity, but is made a heavy load upon the country, is the real cause of our debased credit. The tax-payer was told the burdens put upon him were to pay the debt, but the money was not used in good faith to him, for the debt still stands; nor in good faith to the creditor, for he was not paid what he should have been; but it was used in a way which harmed both, in a way that tainted the nation's credit, kept up taxation by keeping up the rate of interest, while it sunk the value of the bonds, and with them carried down the paper currency, and thus wronged the laborer and pensioner. But for the policy of bad faith, of partisan purposes, mad folly, we could to-day borrow money as cheaply as Great Britain; but we have cursed the tax-payers, the laborer, the pensioner, the public creditor, for the sake of cursing the people of the South with military despotism and negro domination. Every one must see, if we paid off one-fifth of our debt, had kept down the cost of Government, had given peace to our Union, had built up industry and good order in the South, not one of the evils which now afflict us could have existed. Our whole condition would have been changed. We demand that our currency shall be made as good as gold, not by contracting the amount, but by contracting the expenses of Government. We are against measures which will pull down business credit, and call for those which shall lift up the national credit. When we stop to waste which forces us to pay a usury of ten per cent., and take a course which will enable us to borrow money upon the rates paid by other nations, we shall add to the dignity and power of our Union. When we give value to our bonds by using the money drawn by taxation to the payment of our debt, and not to the military and negro scheme, we shall relieve the tax-payer, the bill-holder, and give strength and value to the claims of the public creditor. We have seen the mischief wrought out by the policy of the past three years. It will be as hurtful in the future as it has been in the past. Yet the Republican Party has approved it and is pledged to it. We have shown how the policy of using our money to pay our debts would have helped us in the past. It will do the same for us in the future. To that policy we are pledged. There is not one man in our party in this broad land who doubts upon this point. It was never charged that a single Democrat in these United States ever favored the military and negro policy upon which the credit of the country has been wrecked. Our remedy is to use the public money to pay the public debt. It is a simple, brief, but a certain remedy for our national malady. Our ailment is debt, aggravated by despotism. In another way the Republicans do a constant wrong to the bondholders. In answer to complaints of heavy taxation, they say it cannot be helped with our heavy debt, and thus throw the whole odium on the debt. Why do they not tell the truth, and say one-third of our taxation is made by our debt? Then they will be asked, what makes the two-thirds? This question they do not want to have asked, and they do not want to answer. When they do answer, the eyes of all classes will be opened. They will be forced to say that last year they spent, by reports of Committee of Ways and Means, $379,178,066 83, and this in the third year of peace. Well, say our well-meaning Republican friends, we suppose the interest of the debt took most of it. Oh, no; that took $149,418,383 87, not quite as much as was spent by the War and Navy Departments, which was $149,472,165 35, and besides this we spent $80,292,513 14 for other things. Why, that is $20,000,000 more than the Democrats spent for army and navy and all expenses of Government put together! But why do you spend $25,613,673 43 on the navy, when it formerly cost $13,000,000 annually? Has American shipping grown so much that we have to keep up vast navies to protect it? Oh, no; our tariffs have swept away American ships from the ocean; we have lost the carrying trade; the British have got that. Then why don't you give the builders of merchant ships the money spent on the navy, by way of drawback on duties? Would that start work at our ship-yards? Oh, yes, half the cost would do it. Then, why is it not done? We did not think of it, really, we have been so busy with the impeachment and negro questions, that we forgot our sailors and mechanics. But we see that the War Department this year spent $123,858,466, when the year before it spent about $95,000,000. The longer we have peace the more the army costs. How is this? Well, it costs a great deal to keep soldiers and Freedmen's Bureau agents, and to feed and clothe negroes at the South. But why do you do it? Let the negroes support themselves as we do. You make the laborers at the North work to feed and clothe these idle Africans. True, but by so doing we get their votes, and they will send our traveling agents to Congress; we shall get twenty Senators in this way, while a majority of the people of the United States living in nine States, have only eighteen. The people may vote as they please, but they cannot get the Senate, nor repeal any of the laws we got through for our advantage; we have managed it so that one-quarter of the people have more power in the Senate than the three-quarters. We now own the negroes of the South. Did we not buy them by your blood and money? We now see where the money goes; we now see why the credit of our country is so tainted; we now see why the value of our paper money is sinking. It was only at twenty-one per cent. discount in 1866; it is now at a discount of about twenty-nine per cent.; we now see why our laborers and pensioners are cheated by false dollars. If the mechanic cares to know why he works so many hours, let him study the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is clear why business is hindered and business men perplexed. We now know why the public creditor is harrassed by our dishonest credit, and the tax-payer is hunted down by the tax-gatherer. The negro military policy of the Republican Party is at the bottom of all these troubles. We now get at the real issues between parties. The Republicans, by their nominations and resolutions, are pledged to keep up the negro and military policy, with all its cost and taxations. These will be greater hereafter. The government of the South is to go into the hands of the negroes. We have said they are unfit to be voters at the North. The Republicans say they shall be governors at the South. We are clearly opposed to this policy. We have seen how much it costs the tax-payer, the bondholder and the laborer in the past three years. It will be as hurtful in the future. We have also seen how our policy of using the money to pay our debts would have helped the tax-payer, the bondholder and the laborer in the past. It will do as much in the future. The whole question is brought down to this clear point: shall we use our money to pay our debts, relieve the tax-payer, make our money good in the hand of the laborer or pensioner, and help the bondholder? or shall we use it to keep up military despotism, feed idle negroes, break down the Judiciary, shackle the Executive and destroy all constitutional rights?

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

I have said nothing in behalf of, or against the views of any one who is spoken of as a candidate for the Presidency on the Democratic side. I have only said what each one agrees to and is in favor of. No man has been named who is not in favor of reducing expenses and then making our paper as good as gold. No man has been named who is not in favor of cutting down military expenses. No man has been named who is not in favor of using the money drawn from the tax-payers to pay the public debt. No man has been named who is not in favor of a general amnesty to the people of the South. No man has been named who is not an upholder of constitutional rights. No man has been named by the Democratic Party whose election would not help the tax-payer, the pensioner, the laborer and the bondholder. On the other hand, the candidates of the Republican Party are pledged to their past policy, which has sunk the value of our currency more than eight per cent. in the past two years. The discount upon our paper money was twenty per cent. in April, 1866; it is now about twenty-nine per cent. It will continue to go down under the same policy. As it sinks it will increase taxes, it will curse all labor and business, it will endanger still more the public credit, for the greater the premium on gold the harder it becomes to pay specie to the bondholder, and his claims become more odious. What claim have the Republicans upon our soldiers? They take away from him one-quarter of his pension, by paying him in false money, which is worth less than seventy-five cents on the dollar. A wise and honest administration would have made it worth its face in gold. What right have they to call upon the mechanic and laborer? They have lengthened out the hours of their toil to feed swarms of office-holders at the North, and to support armies and hordes of negroes at the South. How can they look the tax-payers in the face, when they have wrung from them so many millions upon the pretext that the debt compelled them to do so, while they were using the money thus collected to support standing armies and to trample upon the rights and liberties of the American people? Can they, with decency, appeal to the bondholder, after tainting the national credit and sinking to the level of the Turks, and endangering their securities by throwing upon them the whole odium of taxation? Then let the East and West, the North and the South, the soldier, the sailor, in ships or in the field, the tax-payer and the bondholder, by one united effort, drive from power the common enemies of liberty, honesty, honor, rights and constitutional laws.

Interior Improvement of Steinway Hall—Outlay of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars in Decoration.

Steinway Hall, the interior arrangements of which it will be remembered were somewhat hastily concluded to supply the public want consequent upon the burning of the Academy of Music, is about to be most thoroughly overhauled, and decorated in the highest style of art. To this end a few days ago Mr. HEINRICH BECK, a distinguished architect, arrived here from Vienna, where his services were secured by Mr. STEINWAY, now in Europe. As a guarantee of the projected improvements in this favorite Hall, it may be stated that the architect named designed and superintended the decorations of the world-famous pleasure garden of Vienna—the Prater—and that he lately completed the construction and ornamentation of a traveling car for the Empress of Austria, which cost $50,000. Steinway Hall, as last seen, was plain in all its appointments, almost to poverty—as bare as a country church. Even its symmetry was disturbed by the one-sided presence of the great organ, which, as it was placed, looked sadly out of place. All this will be changed when its patrons next visit it, say on the 1st of September next, when the work will be complete which was begun but yesterday.

The most important change, perhaps, will be on and around the stage or orchestra. On either side of this will rise a noble proscenium; one of which will completely hide the organ from the tenants of the auditorium. The other, of course a *fac simile* in all respects, will give the desired symmetry to this portion of the Hall. The decorations of these, as of the Hall throughout, will be in the elaborate yet chaste style of ornamentation known as that of Louis Quatorze. Above each of the proscenium doors, and fronting the audience, a gigantic statue will rest—on the one side Composition, on the other Music—and again, over the proscenium boxes of which there will be two, will be placed the busts of BEETHOVEN and MOZART. The orchestra or stage, which is now backed by a succession of steps, like those of a gardener for the exhibition of his flower-pots will undergo a complete transformation. A gallery for musicians will span the distance between the right and left proscenium, and at sufficient height not to mar the stage effect below. Above this gallery, and in the centre of the space, there will be a panel—the Panel of Honor—in which will be placed the portrait of the artist of the occasion—composer, prima donna, or other, as the case may be—whoever is the chief attraction of the entertainment.

These are the principal changes in form, and they are, as seen, confined to this end of the hall. The great labor to be done, however, is one of decoration. All that rare design and a skillful disposition of color can do, will be done to beautify the place. Yet, while no pains will be spared, simplicity and chasteness will prevail in the completed work. The side walls will meet the ceiling with cornices of exquisite design; the walls themselves will be frescoed. The friezes of the windows will alternate in form—one square, the other circular—and will show some rare and beautiful tracery. The ceiling will have a rich *bordure* in fresco, with compositions at each angle; and in the neighborhood of the great sun-lights, the artist will display his skill with fine effect, judging from the designs placed before us yesterday.

In two months the work will be completed, and that a pleasant surprise will then be given to the patrons of the hall we do not doubt. The estimated outlay is about $25,000, and this fact, better than a meagre description, will suggest to imaginative readers what the public will look for, and no doubt find, at the hands of the young artist of Vienna, who has brought his genius, it is to be hoped, when he came himself to New-York.

Board of Audit.

At the meeting of this Board yesterday the claims of JOHN L. BROWER against the City for $5,000 damages for grading Eighth-avenue from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Second-street, was heard and decision reserved. Also, the claim of MARY A. and CAROLINE MASTERTON for $794 damages from the widening of Worth-street.

The following decisions were rendered:

Claims Against the City Allowed—Jacob Wolff, $21 25; Wm. Davis, $295; John Reardon, $223; Joseph Kohle, $100; John Muthall, $150; C. O'Rourke, $88 50; Peter Yule, Jr., $100; Richard Martin, $100; National Broadway Bank, $47 47; James Hersen, $322 50; Dennis Keenan, $158; Nolley Wright, $200; Wm. Voughton, $150; Wm. Fleming, $100; Childs & Smith, $784 54; Terence Lynch, $93 33; Joseph Mahon, $33 39; John Pettit, $254.

Claims Against the City Disallowed—Timothy B. Toole, $250; Owen Keenan, $250; Lewis A. Sayre, $500; M. Tracy, $145 50; Oliver Green, $87; Luke Clark, $146; Adam Moser, $15; Herman Fleetman, $147 27; Philip Kernan, $250; Joseph H. Toone, $307; Michael Reynolds, $400; Wm. Bell, $11; John Moran, $318; John Leonard, $197 50; Andrew Carey, $15; Ab. Depew, $2,000.

Claims Against the County Allowed—John W. Tyler; $21; Stephen A. Lee, $100; John Manon, $300; John M. Munsen, $237 20; John S. Nafern, $432; P. B. Birdsall, $100; Ed. Travers, $72.

The claim of Henry Kiersted for $945 31 against the county was disallowed.

The following is the calendar for to-day: 252, Jeremiah Crowley; 253, Erie Railway Company; 257, Timothy Boyle; 249, Daniel Fox; 337, James Crowe; 928, Mary S. Brant; 929, James Hogg; 930, Wm. S. Powell; 931, Patrick Fleming; 932, Wm. Flynn.

Mariners' Family Asylum—The Fifteenth Anniversary—Interesting Exercises—Reports, Addresses and Singing.

Among the many excellent charitable institutions around New-York, none is better conducted or more pleasant to visit than the Mariner's Family Asylum, costly situated among a canopy of trees on grounds adjoining the Seamen's Retreat, Staten Island. It commands a view of the Bay and the Narrows, and is easily accessible from either Stapleton or Vanderbilt's Landing. Its purpose is to afford a comfortable home for the shelter of the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of seamen of the port of New-York. That it efficiently fulfills this worthy aim is gratefully attested by the numerous aged inmates now domiciled in the Asylum. These are allowed separate apartments, neatly furnished, and kept in a good condition of cleanliness and tidiness, and receive every care required by their age. A board of lady managers have control of the Asylum, and see to its welfare and success. They fully appreciate any assistance likely to aid them in their undertaking, such as donations of money, &c. A kind matron and her assistants look after the inmates, and alleviate their wants. Yesterday, the fifteenth anniversary of the Asylum, and the twenty-fourth of the Mariners' Family Industrial Society, which organized the institution, were jointly celebrated at the Asylum. The occasion was much enjoyed by the large number of lady and gentlemen visitors, many of whom were of this City and Brooklyn. The exercises were conducted out of doors, on the terrace before the Asylum building. Several of the aged inmates stood in the casements and witnessed the anniversary celebration. Mr. R. J. THORNE presided, and felicitously conducted the exercises. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. JOHNSON, followed by the singing of a popular song by a quartette.

An address was delivered by Rev. Mr. BROWN, who found a great deal to admire about the institution, and gave expression to his admiration. The annual report was read by Mr. WILLIAM H. HARRIS, showing the total number of inmates in the Asylum to be 48; the number admitted in 1867-68 was 6; the number of deaths in the same time was 5. Allusion was made to the fact that the subscription list is gradually increasing. After some singing, and the delivery of an address by Rev. Mr. SMITH, of Brooklyn, the exercises were concluded.

The annual election resulted as follows:

Officers for the ensuing year—Mrs. C. W. Hawkins, First Directress; Mrs. Capt. A. A. Corning, Second Directress; Mrs. D. W. Fish, Secretary; Mrs. G. W. Johnson, Treasurer.

Managers—Mrs. C. W. Hawkins, Mrs. Capt. A. A. Corning, Mrs. Capt. J. Bovee, Mrs. Capt. J. Eaton, Mrs. Capt. L. J. Briggs, Mrs. Capt. J. Davis, Mrs. C. Beare, Mrs. E. W. Marsh, Mrs. G. Jarvis, Mrs. A. Mills, Mrs. G. W. Johnson, Mrs. Wm. H. Wilson, Mrs. Wm. H. Cotton, Mrs. C. A. Irwin, Mrs. L. C. Andrus, Mrs. Alexander Morris, Mrs. M. Reynolds, Mrs Wm. S. Alexander, Mrs. D. W. Fish, Mrs. F. McDonald, Mrs. Frank Hall, Mrs. J. H. Austin, Mrs. (Rev.) Huntington, Mrs. Jas. H. Brownlow, Mrs. Wm. Johnston, Mrs. W. B. Buckhaut, Mrs. C. Colby, Mrs. C. M. Rose, Mrs. C. Savage, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. H. B. Jackson, Mrs. Eddleman.

The Land Swindles in Kansas.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday I see, in an article denouncing a certain railroad scheme in the Northern part of this State, a statement charging the "Kansas Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad" (by which I suppose you mean the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division,) with being engaged in a recent attempt to swindle the Government and Indians out of a large tract of land.

It is not the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, which has gained notoriety by this latest attempt at big swindling, but the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad, which is a horse of a very different color.

The Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, or, as you call it, the Kansas Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, is an enterprise of such vast national importance as to justify the Company in expecting aid from the Government for the extension and completion of their line through Southeastern Colorado, New-Mexico, Arizona and Southern California, and this aid they propose to get through fair and honorable means.

It would be a very short-sighted policy in the Company—if they were morally capable of doing it—to prejudice their just claims to aid from the Government by engaging in a transaction comparatively so small, and at the same time so infamous.

ALEX. STERRETT.

ASTOR HOUSE, New-York, June 25, 1868.

LODGE OF SORROW.—A Lodge of Sorrow, in memory of Charles R. Starkweather, 33.·. of Illinois; H. M. Johnson, D. D., LL. D., 33.·. of Pennsylvania, and Robert B. Hall, 33.·. of Massachusetts, deceased, was held last evening in Irving Hall, under the auspices of the Supreme Council 33.·. A.·. A.·. Scottish Rite of Masonry, Northern jurisdiction, U. S. of A. The following officers, in full costume, conducted the impressive services: C. T. McClenachan, R.W. Master; J. H. H. Ward, Deputy Master; Geo. H. Trask, Senior Warden; Wilson Small, First Prelate; Edward Eddy, Second Prelate; Wm. H. Gibson, Priest; John Ross, Priest; Richard Gibson, Captain of Guard; Thomas Millie, Lieutenant of Guard; John A. Foster, G.·. Marshal. Grafula's Band, and choruses from Mendelssohn Union, Morrisania, Harmonic Society, and Harlem Musical Association, together with an efficient quartette choir, furnished the music of the occasion. There were the customary eulogies and ritualistic address delivered by eminent officers of the Council. The Hall was gorgeously decorated, and filled to its utmost capacity with interested spectators, among whom were many ladies.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, June 25.

The harvest prospects continue favorable. The weather to-day throughout England is warm and beautiful.

LONDON, Thursday, June 25—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 94⅜ for both money and the account.
American securities open at the following quotations:
United States Five-twenties........73¼@73⅜
Erie Railway shares........45½
Illinois Centrals........101½

FRANKFORT, Thursday, June 25.

United States Five-twenty Bonds open at 77⅛@77¼ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Thursday, June 25.

The Bourse is firmer. Rentes 71 francs 17 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, June 25—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet and steady at the following quotations:
Middling Uplands........11⅝d.@11¾d.
Middling Orleans........11¾d.@11⅞d.
The sales of the day are estimated at 9,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 34s. 6d. ⅌ quarter for new mixed Western. Wheat, 13s. 8d. ⅌ cental for California White, and 12s. 4d. for No. 2 Red Western. Oats, 3s. ⅌ bushel. Peas, 43s. 6d. ⅌ 504 lbs. Flour, 31s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 110s. ⅌ tierce of 304 lbs. for extra prime Mess. Pork, 80s. ⅌ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 63s. ⅌ cwt. Cheese, 53s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 48s. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 6s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. for common North Carolina. Tallow, 45s. ⅌ cwt. Turpentine, 28s. ⅌ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 4d. ⅌ gallon. Spirits Petroleum, 10d. ⅌ gallon.

LONDON, Thursday, June 25—11:15 A. M.

Sugar, 26s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Calcutta Linseed, 62s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £32 ⅌ ton. Linseed Cakes, £11 ⅌ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

LONDON, Thursday, June 25—1:20 P. M.

Consols, 94⅜@94⅝ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 73¼@73⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, June 25—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market is firmer and rather more active, and the sales of the day, it is now thought, will reach 12,000 bales. Prices, however, are unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork has declined to 79s. ⅌ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard flat and nominal at previous prices.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 44s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. for American.

ANTWERP, Thursday, June 25.

Petroleum quiet and steady at 47 francs ⅌ bbl. for Standard White.

LONDON, Thursday, June 25.

The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England, made public to-day, shows that the amount of bullion in vault has increased £352,000 sterling since last week.

LONDON, Thursday, June 25—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 94⅜@94½ for money and 94⅜ for the account. United States Five-twenties, 73¼; Erie Railway Shares, 45½; Illinois Centrals, 101½.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, June 25.

United States Five-twenty Bonds close at 77⅛ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, June 25—5 P. M.

COTTON—Prices are up a fraction, and are now quoted as follows:
Middling Uplands........11¾d.
Middling Orleans........11⅞d.
The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed quiet. Corn has declined to 34s. 3d. ⅌ quarter for new Mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—The market closed steady.

PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum is dull at 1s. 4d. ⅌ gallon. Spirits Petroleum, on the spot, 11d. ⅌ gallon; to arrive, 1s.

LONDON, Thursday, June 25.

Sugar is active at 26s. ⅌ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

ANTWERP, Thursday, June 25.

Petroleum closed at 46¾ francs ⅌ bbl. for Standard White.

Domestic Markets.

OSWEGO, Thursday, June 25.

FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,300 bbls. at $10 for No. 1 Spring; $11 50@$11 75 for Amber Winter; $12 50 for White; $13 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT in moderate demand; sales 7,000 bushels White Canada, in bond, on private terms; 5,000 bushels fresh choice White Canada free at $2 60; 3,000 bushels Chicago Spring at $2 15. CORN quiet; sales 2,000 bushels No. 1 at $1 15. OATS held at 79c. CORN MEAL, $2 30 ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $30@$32; Shipstuffs, $36@$37; Middlings, $35 ⅌ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8c.; Oats, 5c., to New-York. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—On Flour to Boston, 64c.; to New-York, 52c.; to Albany, 42c. LAKE IMPORTS—673,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—1,500 bushels Wheat, 15,700 bushels Corn, 1,825,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 25.

TOBACCO heavy; Lugs, $7 25@$8 75; Dark Leaf, $9 50@$15 50; Black Wrappers, $12@$16; Medium Bright Leaf, $16@$40; Fancy, $40@$85. COTTON—Nothing doing. HEMP dull. FLOUR dull. Small business but unchanged. WHEAT drooping; choice Fall Red and Fall White, $2 15@$2 25; Good Prime, $2@$2 15. CORN—White in good demand; Choice, 85c.@87c.; Mixed Yellow dull at 80c.@85c. OATS dull at 70c.@74c. RYE more active at $1 35@$1 40. PROVISIONS very dull. MESS PORK, $28 25@$28 50. BACON—Clear Sides, 17c.; Shoulders, 13c. LARD—Small business; choice Kettle held at 18c.@18½c. BEEF CATTLE—Receipts large and in fair demand at $4@$6 20 ⅌ cwt. gross. SHEEP in good demand at $1@$5 ⅌ head. RECEIPTS to-day—700 bbls. Flour, 72,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 25.

FLOUR dull; Spring Extras, $8 75@$10 50. WHEAT unsettled; No. 1 advanced 2c.; sales at $1 96½; No. 2 steady at $1 96½@$1 97. CORN advanced ½c.@¾c.; sales of No. 1 at 86½c.@86¾c., No. 2 at 84½c.@85c. OATS fairly active at an advance of ¼c.@½c.; sales at 67½c. RYE and BARLEY dull and nominal. PORK quiet but firmer at $27 75@$28. LARD more active at 15¾c. BULK MEATS nominal. BEEF CATTLE, fair to good, $5 62½@$7 50. LIVE HOGS quiet; the stock is light; nice shipping, $6 62½@$8 15. FREIGHTS dull. RECEIPTS to-day—3,200 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 135,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats, 1,600 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 90,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats, 6,500 Live Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 25.

FLOUR dull and in limited demand; Family, $9 50@$9 75. WHEAT quiet; held at $2 05@$2 15 for No. 2 and No. 1 Winter Red. CORN dull and declining; ear, 87c.; shelled, 90c. for No. 1. RYE dull at $1 60@$1 65. COTTON dull and declining; small sales at 28½c. for Middlings. TOBACCO in good demand; sales 220 hhds. at $6@$9 for Lugs, and $10 20@$46 30 for Leaf. MESS PORK dull at $28. BULK MEATS dull and declining; sales Shoulders, 11½c.; Packed Sides held at 14c. BACON dull; Shoulders offered at 12½c.; Packed Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.@16⅝c. LARD dull; sales at 16½c. Gold, 140¼.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 25.

COTTON firmer; Middlings, 28½c.; sales, 400 bales; receipts, 31 bales; exports, 452 bales. Sterling Exchange 153@155. New-York Sight Exchange ⅜ ⅌ cent. premium. Gold, 139¾@140. SUGAR and MOLASSES dull and nominal; Sugar—Muscovado, 12½c.@13½c.; Porto Rico, 14½c.; Havana Brown, 12½c.; Louisiana Prime, 15½c.; Cuba Molasses, 46c.@53c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $7 75@$7 87½; Treble Extra, $9 25@$9 50; Choice, $10 50@$12 50. CORN dull at 95c.@$1. OATS steady at 75c. HAY steady and unchanged. PORK dull at $29 25. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 17¼. LARD unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 25.

COTTON and PETROLEUM unchanged. FLOUR in limited request; sales, 800 bbls. at $9 50@$11 for Northwestern Extra Family; $10@$12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; $12 50@$14 for Fancy. WHEAT—Sales, 6,000 bushels Red at $2 40@$2 50. RYE better; 85c. for Pennsylvania. CORN firmer; sales, 5,000 bushels Yellow at $1 14½; Mixed Western, $1 13. OATS dull; Ohio and Pennsylvania, 86c.; Southern, 88c. COFFEE dull. SUGAR firmer; Cuba, 10½c.@12½c. PROVISIONS dull and drooping.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 25.

COTTON firm; Middling, 30½c. FLOUR more active, but prices unchanged. WHEAT dull; Maryland, $2 60@$2 75; Pennsylvania, $2 55. CORN firm; White, $1 12@$1 13; Yellow, $1 05@$1 10. OATS dull; Maryland and Pennsylvania, 88c.@93c.; Western, 90c. RYE dull at $1 60. MESS PORK quiet at $29. BACON active; Rib Sides, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17c.; Shoulders, 14¼c.; Hams, 21c.@22c. LARD dull at 18c.

BUFFALO, Thursday, June 25.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. There is extreme lethargy in WHEAT, and the prices are entirely nominal. CORN dull and declining; sales, two boat loads at 94c.@94½c., closing with 93c. bid for No. 1. OATS nominal at 76c. The other articles are unchanged. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 160,000 bushels; Flour, 4,750 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 48,000 bushels; Oats, 27,000 bushels. FREIGHTS unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, June 25.

TOBACCO—Sales 141 hhds. Lugs at $7 25@$9 75; Medium to Cutting Leaf, $10@$20; Manufacturing, $25 75. CORN, 90c.@93c. OATS, 78c.@80c. WHEAT, $1 75@$1 85 for Old. FLOUR—Superfine, $7 50@$8. MESS PORK, $28. LARD, 17½c.@17¾c. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17½c.@17¾c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 16c.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, June 25.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT declining; sales at $1 93 for No. 1 and $1 86 for No. 2. OATS dull at 68c. for No. 2. CORN weak at 86c.@87c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—500 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, June 25.

COTTON nominally 30c. for Middlings; receipts, 5 bales; exports, 3 bales. FLOUR dull and declining; $7@$14. WHEAT—New, $1 50@$1 85. CORN active; 92½c.@93c. OATS, 77½c. MESS PORK quiet; $29 50. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 13½c.@14c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.@17¾c. LARD dull at 18c.

TOLEDO, Thursday, June 25.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT—Sales White Michigan at $2 40; Amber Michigan, $2 30. CORN active at a decline of 1c.; sales of No. 1 at 90c.; Michigan at 89c. OATS declined 1c.; sales of No. 1 at 70c. LAKE FREIGHTS dull; 3c. on Corn to Buffalo, 6c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—24,000 bushels Corn, 2,400 bushels Oats.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, June 25.

COTTON firmer; sales 77 bales Middlings at 29c.; receipts to-day, 62 bales; receipts of the week, 269 bales; sales of the week, 670 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,078 bales; stock, 6,100 bales, of which 1,070 are on shipboard, not cleared.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, June 25.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE buoyant at 40c.; New-York casks, 41c. RESINS quiet; No. 2, $2 20; No. 1, $3@$4. TAR declined to $4.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, June 25.

COTTON firmer and more doing; sales of 175 bales; Middlings held at 29c.@29½c. RECEIPTS of the week—844 bales. EXPORTS—1,682 bales. STOCK—4,259 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, June 25.

COTTON closed firm; sales, 150 bales; Middling, 27 bales; exports, 638 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, June 25.

COTTON firmer; sales, 90 bales Middlings at 30c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 25.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 100; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26¾; Reading Railroad, 50⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 52¾. Gold, 140⅜.

[Advertisement]

THE RACES ARE OVER.—That's a mistake, for the race for KNOX'S Summer Hats for gentlemen is still in lively progress, the grand stand being his salesroom No. 219 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. The distribution of prizes—the elegant and fashionable fabrics of the hatter—takes place daily, to the gratification of the recipients and the enriching of KNOX'S exchequer.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Paris	June 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Erin	June 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Atalanta	June 27	New-York	London.
Caledonia	June 27	New-York	Glasgow.
Ville de Paris	June 27	New-York	Havre.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for the German States, *via* Hamburg, by the *Bavaria*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M.

Mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *Ville de Paris*, close at 9:30 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Paris*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River to 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 30 | Sun sets.... 7 35 | Moon sets....12 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 1 08 | Gov. Island. 1 52 | Hell Gate..... 3 14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, June 25.

Cleared.

Steamships Hermann, (N. G.,) Wenke, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Ashland, Foster, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; F. Cadwallader, Lancaster, Baltimore; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship Electric, (N. G.,) Jenge, Hamburg via Philadelphia, H. W. O. Edye.

Barks Bengarella, Bates, Belize, F. Alexandre & Son; Mollie, (N. G.,) Wintz, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Atlanta, Pond, Zanzibar, Green, Arnold & Co.

Brigs B. W. Greenough, (Br.,) Jach, Cienfuegos via Savannah, G. H. Brewer; Rattoni, Combs, Alicante, Miller & Houghton; Escort, (Br.,) Baker, Philadelphia, G. F. Bulley.

Schooners Emma, (Br.,) Godfrey, St. Stephen's, N. B., G. Boardman; Neptune's Bride, Crowell, St. Croix, S. W. Lewis & Co; Mary McKee, Sharp, Alexandria, E. H. Kreemer; Onward, Gerhard, Nantucket, Crowell & Paine; Carrie Webb, Worthington, Georgetown, S. C., Bentley, Miller & Thomas; T. J. Dale, Lewis, Boston, B. J. Wenberg; Grapeshot, Davis, Gonaives, B. J. Wenberg; Jesse Carll, Underhill, Malaga, B. J. Wenberg; Ida della Torre, Wicks, Jacksonville, N. L. McCready & Co.; America, Reynolds, Bristol, Stranahan & Ferguson.

Arrived.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Galatea, Nye, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde.

Bark Northern Queen, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Scott, Cardiff 51 ds., with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken. Had moderate weather and light winds the entire passage. On the western edge of the Banks, in lat. 48, saw 10 large icebergs. June 1, on the S. W. edge of the Banks, passed bark Fisher, with loss of maintopmast and forward deck-house, and had bulwarks stove. The N. Q. has had a pilot on board 7 days.

Bark Alexander, (Swed.,) Almfelt, Genoa 62 ds., with marble and rags to Ruger Bros. Passed Gibraltar May 15. Had light variable winds and calms during the passage. June 1, lat. 37, lon. 35 35, spoke bark Richard Cobden, (Br.,) from Kurrachee for Liverpool, and supplied her with provisions.

Bark Pallas, Biddle, of and from Belize, Hond., 13 ds., with logwood, &c., to Josiah Jex. Is detained at the Lower Quarantine.

Bark Anna Maria, (Dan.,) Arboe, Rio Janeiro 54 ds., with coffee to James Patrick & Co. Is detained at the Lower Quarantine.

Bark J. F. Spencer, (Br.,) Langthorne, Grand Turk, T. I., 11 ds., with salt to Duncan McColl—vessel to Whittemore & Co.

Brig J. W. Woodruff, Haskell, Calais 13 ds., with shingles and laths to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Brig Union Star, (Br.,) Merryman, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Matilde, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Naples 60 ds., with fruit to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Crescent, (Br.,) Faulkner, Windsor, N. S., 18 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig John Armstrong, Lent, of and from St. Kitts 12 ds., with molasses and 3 passengers to Jones & Lough.

Brig Montrose, Johnson, Sagua 8 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co.

Brig Nellie, Taylor, St. Croix 14 ds., with molasses to Roche Bros & Coffey.

Brig Mary Grace, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Morrison, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to G. F. Peniston & Co.

Brig C. M. Reynolds, (of St. John, N. B.,) Mundy, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig M. M. Freeman, Howes, Portland, Me., with lumber.

Brig Frontier, Skinner, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Wellington, Barbour, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Union, (of New-Orleans,) Wilson, Corpus Christi 29 ds., with wool, hides, &c., to Mactarland & Thorne.

Schr. Reno, (of Machias,) Chase, Ponce, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Sylvan, (of Stockton,) Blanchard, Ponce, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Field & Way.

Schr. Tigris, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Faulkner, Demerara 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Juniata, (of Provincetown,) Bacon, Savana la Mar 20 ds., with logwood, &c., to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Mary E. Gage, (of Jonesport, Me.,) Hopkins, St. Thomas 16 ds., with mdse. to Neptune Submarine Co.

Schr. Jeddie, Trott, St. Stephen's, N. B., 12 ds., with laths to G. Boardman.

Schr. Lizzie, Talbott, Addison, Me., with timber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Gen. Peavey, Armstrong, South Amboy, for Salem.

Schr. Lilly, Francis, Charleston, S. C., 5 ds., with lumber to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Python, Merrill, Bangor, with lumber and laths to T. M. Mayhew & Co. Is bound to Newark.

Schr. Adelaide, Haraden, Steuben, Me., with spars to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. V. Barkelew, Skinner, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Doretta Kahn, Stockin, Elizabethport, for Cornwall, Conn.

Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Packer, Newburg, for New-London.

Schr. J. Ponder, Jr., Springer, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. James M. Baylis, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. P. Allen, Allen, Elizabethport, for Weymouth, Mass.

Schr. J. B. Bleecker, York, Philadelphia for Stonington.

Schr. J. A. Bennett, McAlindin, Philadelphia for New-Haven.

Schr. Gen. Grant, Fitzgerald, Philadelphia for Newport.

Schr. Wauponsia, Palmer, Philadelphia for Pawtucket.

Schr. R. A. Edwards, Edwards, Port Johnson for Hastings.

Schr. Alex. Massey, Blizzard, South Amboy for New-Haven.

Schr. War Steed, Nickerson, Raritan River, for Boston.

Schr. Grace Watson, Nickerson, New-Brunswick, for New-Haven.

Schr. S. L. Thompson, Thompson, Albany, for New-Haven.

Schr. United Brothers, Elzey, Richmond, for New-Haven.

Schr. Romp, Willard, Lubec 10 days, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. W. C. Atwater, Saunders, New-London for Elizabethport.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Luther, New-Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. M. Wright, Minard, New-Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ossuna, Haskins, Bangor, 8 ds., with lumber to E. G. Havens.

Schr. Ida Howard, Rankin, Portland, with lumber to J. Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Marion Draper, Beebe, Gardiner, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. S. P. Applegate, Smith, Providence for Eastport.

Schr. Thames, Rhodes, New-Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr. Panther, Rackett, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Emma Gray, Fisher, Bridgeport for Philadelphia.

Schr. Morro, Kelly, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Sea Flower, Chase, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Lady Suffolk, Armstrong, New-Haven.
Schr. C. W. Baldwin, Long, Gloucester.
Schr. Mary Lovell, Beebe, Norwich.
Schr. Sea Bird, Battie, Fall River.
Schr. Rival, Morrell, Newburg, for Stamford.
Schr. Texas, Champlain, Newburg, for Norwich.
Schr. May Day, Adams, Rondout, for Salem.
Schr. D. F. Willett, Brown, Rondout, for Stonington.
Schr. J. M. Taylor, Fowler, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. Entire, Kinner, Elizabethport, for Fall River.
Schr. Maggie M. Weaver, Weaver, Bangor, for Newark.
Schr. P. F. Downing, King, Baltimore.
Schr. Dart, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Stamford.
Schr. Roanoke, Hoffman, Port Johnson for Taunton.
Schr. Messenger, Dean, Raritan River, for Taunton.
Schr. Sinbad, Avery, Rockland.
Schr. S. J. Lindsay, Crockett, Rockland.
Schr. Charlie and Willie, Thomas, Rockland.
Schr. Pennsylvania, Hutchins, Rockport.
Schr. Old Zach, Lynch, New-Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr. Tryall, Snow, New-Bedford.
Schr. Ruth S. Hodgdon, Hicks, Rockland.
Schr. Clara Post, Ferris, Portchester.
Schr. E. J. Munsell, Hall, Gloucester.
Schr. Kate, Smith, Newport.
Schr. Thos. Jefferson, Bould, Hartford.
Schr. Mary Mills, Richard, Chatham.
Schr. Solace, Raymond, Fall River.
Schr. Chas. Carroll, Chase, Boston.
Schr. Orion, Winters, Providence.
Schr. J. S. Ferry, Pendleton, New-Haven for Eastport.
Schr. Sarah Blake, Blake, Dighton.
Schr. Monitor, Smith, Wareham.
Schr. Clara Abel, Sturges, Boston.
Schr. Chas. Hazard, Chase, New-Haven.
Schr. Haze, Stewart, New-Haven.
Schr. A. F. Sauber Post, Portland.
Schr. Gale, Dennis, New-Haven.
Schr. Foam, White, New-Haven.
Schr. Milton, Raymond, Providence.
Schr. John B. Sheppard, Hawkins, Providence.
Schr. Artist, Godfrey, Providence.
Schr. L. Adams, Everett, Fall River.
Schr. Sea Bird, Raynor, Fall River.
Schr. Phil. Sheridan, Meredith, Fall River.
Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River.
Schr. Almira Lunt, Raymond, Providence.
Schr. Bela Peck, Avery, New-London.
Schr. Lucy Jane, Hall, Rockland.
Schr. Jos. Strickland, Clark, George's Bank.
Schr. Roanoke, Many, New-Haven.
Schr. Iola, Peterson, Gloucester.
Schr. Challenge, Warren, Rhode Island.
Schr. Thomas Ellis, Kelly, Gloucester.
Schr. Robert Myhan, Jones, Gloucester.
Schr. Storm, Pratt, New-Haven.
Schr. Thomas Potter, Handy, New-Bedford.
Schr. Thomas P. Coates, Cooper, New-Bedford.
Schr. Circle, Hulse, Connecticut River.
Schr. Hickmnn, Small, Bridgeport.
Schr. J. G. Colyer, Crosby, Portland.
Schr. Mary Johnson, Phinney, Boston.
Schr. Hero, Kelly, Salem.
Schr. Bravo, Snow, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. R. Happurch, Kelly, Chatham.
Schr. Deborah, Willett, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Trident, Jameson, Portland, with lumber.
Schr. L. S. Barnes, Coleman, Rockland.
Schr. Nile, Pier, Rockland.
Schr. California, Clark, Norwich for Elizabethport.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind light S. E., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Hermann, for Bremen; Morro Castle, for Havana; Niagara, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 25—Arr. brig Blackfish, from Cienfuegos; schrs. Olive O. Tower, from San Salvador; Alligator, from New-York; Frank Maria, do.

Also arr. brig Corira, from Remedios; schr. American Chief, from New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, June 22—Arr. schrs. Aid, Daniel Britain, Philadelphia, for Boston; Z. Snow, American Chief, New-York, for Boston; Kedron, (Br.,) New-York, for ——; Margie, New-York, for Portland; Sedona, Port Johnson, for Salem; Andrew Peters, Rondout, for Boston; James Bliss, New-York, for Newburyport; Belle, Port Johnson, for Lynn; Lake, New-York, for Charlestown; Mattie Holmes, New-York, for Bangor; Mary B. Harris, New-York, for Salem; Alligator, M. S. Hathaway, New-York, for Boston; P. A. Sanders, Philadelphia, for Boston; John S. Moulton, fishing schr. Northern Light, brig J. H. Cornice, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Sld. all western-bound vessels before reported except schr. Sarah Fish, who is waiting for a jibboom.

June 23—Arr. schrs. Annie Cartier, (Br.,) Providence, for St. John's; Julia, New-York, for Boston; N. B. Crabtree, Elizabethport, for Salem; Veto, Thomaston, for New-York; brig Brine, New-York, for St. John's; L. O. Foster, New-York.

Sld. all vessels before reported except schrs. L. O. Foster and Sarah Fish.

June 24—Arr. schrs. S. P. Adams, Calais, for New-York; J. B Johnson, Philadelphia, for Salem; Emily A. Burtle, Elizabethport, for Newburyport; Golden Rule, South Amboy, for Salem; brig F. A. Heath, Bangor, for Providence; Martin Van Buren, Edgartown for Newport.

Schr. Sarah Fish having got a new jibboom, will probably sail in the course of the day.

Spoken, &c.

Intrepid—bark, of Aberdeen, from London for Quebec, 42 ds. out, May 21, no lat., &c.

Miscellaneous.

The tug F. Lavergne, which exploded her boiler and sank off the Battery last Saturday, was raised by Mr. E. R. Lowe yesterday, and placed on Schultz & Deane' marine railways, at Red Hook. The hull is nearly perfect, but the boiler was in fragments.

Foreign Ports.

At Eleuthera, June 17, schr. Equator, for New-York in 3 days.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LIVERPOOL, June 25.—The steamship Germany, Capt. Graham, of Allen's Line, which left Quebec June — arrived here to-day.

The ship Colorado, from San Francisco, has arrived at this port.

CORNELIUS & BAKER'S
GAS FIXTURES.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., Sole Agents,
No. 561 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

WINDOW GUARDS
FOR DWELLINGS, STORES, BANKS, &C.
CHASE & CO., No. 324 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

SAND-PAPER.
CROMWELL & JONES,
Manufacturers of
EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER,
No. 306 Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip,
New-York.

THE "ZERO REFRIGERATOR" WAS awarded a medal and diploma by the American Institute, 1867. "It is the best meat and fruit preserver." ALEX. M. LESLIE, No. 605 6th-av., N. Y.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 401, June 25, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 401.
39, 21, 56, 48, 26, 12, 58, 35, 46, 66, 4, 43, 18.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 402, June 25, 1868.
17, 67, 71, 58, 12, 46, 74, 42, 39, 27, 78, 60.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 453, June 25, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 453.
72, 26, 24, 42, 52, 47, 45, 6, 40, 29, 27, 65, 32.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 454, June 25, 1868.
58, 36, 68, 60, 25, 55, 19, 21, 15, 74, 67, 5.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Banker and Broker, No. 219 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.